

Disaffection Among Russians Permits Germans to Make Important Gain in Galicia.

REGIMENT OF SLAVS VOLUNTARILY RETIRES.

Attempt by Crown Prince to Retake Ground is Repulsed by French.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

DIAFFECTION among Russian troops has resulted in an important gain of ground by Germans and Austrians in the region of Zloczow, east of Lemberg, the Galician capital.

Persistent German attacks at first were repelled by the Russians. Later a Russian regiment near the center of the line voluntarily left its trenches and retired, forcing the other units on the line to fall back. This movement, Petrograd says, gave the Germans opportunity for developing their movement.

Some Russian troops are reported to have refused to obey their commanders under the influence of the extremists who brought about the recent disorders in the Russian capital.

Prince Leopold led the Austro-German advance in person, and his troops, Berlin says, occupied three zones of defense and captured "a few thousand prisoners."

EVACUATE BLUDNIK.

Near Halicz the Russians have evacuated Bludnik. Near Buczacz between Halicz and Zloczow, the Russians have repelled German efforts. A Russian offensive movement near Novica south of Kamianets has been an important gain.

Another effort by the German Crown Prince to regain the Czernowitz and Cassemette plateau, between Hurcibes and Craonne on the Aisne front, was repelled by the French. The Germans attacked repeatedly in mass formation, but every attempt was repelled and the French held to their positions. Elsewhere on the front in France there have been only raids and artillery duels.

PETROGRAD STATEMENT.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

PETROGRAD, July 20.—"We made successful raids and captured several prisoners last night opposite our works of Ypres." Today's official announcement says: "The enemy's artillery was more active than usual northwest of St. Quentin and southwest of Lens."

PETROGRAD STATEMENT.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

BERLIN (via London) July 20.—German troops have pushed forward.

Episode.

INSISTS TWO AMERICANS TRIED TO KILL KAISER.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

AMSTERDAM, July 20.—An attempt on Emperor William's life by two Americans who stated that he knew the circumstances. According to his story, two men managed to get near the Emperor at Great Headquarters on July 3, before the attempt to assassinate him. The men were seized by detectives, the tale goes, and were found to be

see-saw.

FRENCH TAKE LINES SOUTH OF ST. QUENTIN.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

PARIS, July 20.—Recovery of some trench elements that remained in German possession after the recent attack on the French lines south of St. Quentin is announced in tonight's official statement by the War Office.

"We have taken a few elements of trenches in the region of Moulinet-Tout-Vent."

"There has been spirited artillery fighting between Hurcibes and Craonne. The enemy after his sanguinary failures of yesterday and last night made no further attempts."

Row.

REPORT GEN. GOETHALS ASKED TO BE RELIEVED

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The shipbuilding row showed evidence of important developments beneath the surface today and there were persistent reports that Maj.-Gen. Goethals, manager of the fleet corporation, had asked President Wilson to relieve him of his duties.

Gen. Goethals declined to discuss the reports and at the White House it was said President Wilson knew nothing about them.

Chairman Deenan and the Shipping Board declared the differences with Gen. Goethals were rapidly clearing.

Despite the reports there were indications tonight that the Shipping

Joke.

AUSTRIA BLAMES US FOR SLAV OFFENSIVE.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

VIENNA (via London) July 20.—Austrian-Hungarian general headquarters issued the following official statement today:

"Eastern theater: Challenged by the enemy offensive forced upon the Russians against the will of the nation by the western powers and America, the allies (Germany, Austria, Italy) have advanced in Eastern Galicia through a counter-attack. At 8:30 o'clock in the morning the German and Austro-Hungarian batteries between the Zboriv and Rava regions and the Buzk developed tremendous activity. Storming attacks by royal and imperial troops supported by German infantry followed during the morning hours."

The victorious attackers advanced through the three strongly fortified lines. The Russians retreated in complete disorder, leaving numerous

dead and wounded on the battlefield.

Up to last evening, a few thousand prisoners had been taken.

On the other sectors of the Galician front a series of minor fighting actions developed successfully for our troops."

GERMANS REPULSED EAST OF HARGICOURT.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

LONDON, July 20.—The War Office communication issued this evening says:

"A small raiding party was repelled with losses last night northeast of Hargicourt."

"Beyond the usual artillery activity by both sides there is nothing further to report."

Kaiserdom.

(Continued from First Page.)

ing the economic situation still further. After our previous success we shall be able to master this situation also through our fleet, particularly the submarines. That is our final conviction."

"And all the allies, therefore, can look forward to any further development of military events with calm security."

"The burning question in our hearts, however, is how much longer the war is to last. With this I come to a matter which stands in the center of all our interest and all our proceedings today. The Germans are retreating in disorder, and are retreating in disorder. The Germans took a few thousand prisoners."

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN FLANDERS.

"The Germans," he said, "wish to take, and will take, all the time they can to accomplish their purposes and prove themselves invincible. A condition of peace was the inviolability of Germany's soil. No parity was possible with the enemy commanding the cession of Germany."

"We must by means of understanding and in a spirit of give and take, guarantee conditions of the existence of the German empire upon the conclusion of the war overseas," continued the German.

"The Germans," he said, "will not continue the war a day longer merely for the sake of such conquests if it could obtain an honorable peace."

DESIRES PEACE.

"The Germans," he said, "will not want to happen again. If they do not get the victory in order to make violent conquests and therefore will not continue the war a day longer merely for the sake of such conquests if it could obtain an honorable peace."

PARIS STATEMENT.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

PARIS, July 20.—The Germans made a general attack last night on the sector of the Aisne front between Craonne and Baillancourt. The War Office announces that the French withstood their furious assault and maintained their positions everywhere.

FROM LONDON.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

LONDON, July 20.—"We made

successful raids and captured several prisoners last night opposite our works of Ypres,"

today's official announcement says. "The enemy's artillery was more active than usual northwest of St. Quentin and southwest of Lens."

PETROGRAD STATEMENT.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

PETROGRAD, July 20.—"We made

successful raids and captured several prisoners last night opposite our works of Ypres,"

today's official announcement says. "The enemy's artillery was more active than usual northwest of St. Quentin and southwest of Lens."

AS TO PEACE OFFERS.

"It must," he continued, "prevent nations from being plunged into further enmity through economic conditions and provide a safeguard that, on the contrary, the opponents does not develop into an economic offensive alliance against us."

"We cannot again offer peace. We have already stretched out our hand to the enemy and given him a sufficient amount of time to consider the offer," he said.

"The Germans," he said, "will not be able to enter into negotiations unless we shall listen honestly and readily for peace to what they have to say to us. Until then they must hold out calmly and patiently."

"The present time is, in regard to food conditions, the most severe we have experienced, and in the month of July has been the worst. Drought and dearth of food exist in many cases, but I can declare, we shall set in and the population can then be supplied more adequately."

QUIET IN PETROGRAD.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

PETROGRAD, July 20.—An attempt to assassinate War Minister Kerensky was made yesterday at the hands of a soldier who shot at the Minister and hit the floor.

The soldier was arrested and was remanded to trial.

The soldier was reported to have been dismissed with this part of Mr. Law's speech.

FIRE AT KERENSKY, BUT SHOT MISSES.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

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QUIET IN PETROGRAD.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Complete quiet has been restored in Petrograd, and plans for the reconstruction of the city are now under way, according to semi-official dispatches today.

The foregoing is an elaboration of a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam last night, which said the story must be treated with necessary reserve.

OPPOSE CHURCHILL.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

APPORTIONMENT to India, which

was to be made by the British

Government, was agreed to by the

British Parliament yesterday.

The bill was introduced into the

House of Commons by Sir John

Churchill, and was passed by the

House of Commons yesterday.

The bill was introduced into the

Senate by Sir John Churchill,

and was passed by the Senate

yesterday.

ESTABLISH TRADE CORPORATION BANK.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

ESTABLISHMENT of a trade corporation bank similar to the British organization is to be made by the British Government.

The bill, introduced into the House of Commons by Sir John Churchill, and was passed by the House of Commons yesterday.

The bill was introduced into the Senate by Sir John Churchill,

and was passed by the Senate

yesterday.

COLORADO MAY HAVE A CONSTABULARY.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

COLOMBO, July 20.—The

Government of Sri Lanka

has decided to establish a

constabulary force.

CARS IN SEATTLE PELTED WITH EGGS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SEAATTLE, July 20.—One hundred

and fifty Seattle policemen signed for membership in a policemen's union

tonight, following an address by E. W. Benjamin, one of the thirteen members of the force dismissed to

service and posted to the police to ride on street cars and wagons with

workers. The 150 formed Benjamin's

entire audience.

The 150 formed Benjamin's

in Galicia.
Go to it.

TROOP SPIRIT
ENTHUSIASTIC.

American Soldiers in France
Show Earnestness.

Green Private Says They are
Sure of Winning.

Seasoned Officer Lauds Men
as the Finest Ever.

MY SPLENDID CAMP AND A P.I.
AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN
FRANCE, July 20.—"Whenever you
write home whether in a private
letter or to any newspaper tell them
we are doing finely and that no army
ever had a finer spirit or was more
confident of winning."

"I have handled troops for a good
many years and under varied condi-
tions, but never had a finer set of
men than these. It has been a great
privilege to me to see the splendid spirit
that has prevailed since we landed
and it augurs well for the future.
The American is to play his part in the war,
and with the troops take hold when
that is going to prove irrevocable."

The first quotation is from a com-
municant in the camp, the second from a seasoned officer.

Both were made independently to the Ameri-
canized Press within a few moments of
each other. Both illustrate the won-
derful esprit d'corps now prevailing

throughout the entire American ex-
peditionary force—an esprit d'corps which has
won the enthusiastic approval of the French.

The American soldiers are one mingled with all, do not
possess an undeniably national character.

Thus far there has not been en-
countered a single soldier who boastfully

wishes to "underestimate his value."

But, however, no one has made

an appearance who is not supremely

hopeful and confident in the final

outcome. The fine spirit prevails

evident on every hand, and the

time is excellent and there is no

mention of complaint. The

troops are taking their training with

cheerfulness and are adapting

themselves to the novelty of camp

life and living under the coordinated re-
gulations necessarily imposed by life

in a stranger's house.

The troops engaged in such

work entirely strange to them,

the officers and men have made

very uneventful progress, which is

good augury for the future

of the army but is due largely

to the enthusiasm pervading

company and regiment.

Serious.

WOMAN ACCUSED

OF AIDING THEFT.

WIFE OF A VENICE BURGLIST

UNDER ARREST.

Police Locate Alleged Sus-
pect in Her Apartment

Suspect Her of Having Ac-
quired Drugs from a "Lookout" for Burglars Who Had

Borrowed Her Automobile.

Mrs. Leota Bradley, wife of a Venice druggist, was arrested

by police detectives late last night

charged with implication in the bur-
glary of a drug store in this city

early yesterday morning.

Detektive Tom O'Brien, of the State Board of Pharmacy, questioned the woman in her apartment

at the Wilson Hotel, Venice, about the quantity of drugs identified

as belonging to the Valenzano

pharmacy, Ninth and Hoover streets.

She denied implication in the

burglary, but said she was held

as a "lookout" for the burglars.

Mrs. Bradley, at the time of her

arrest, was out on ball on a chal-

lenge of having morphine in her pos-

session.

CARRANZA

AMMUNITION

Commends to Wilson that

he Purchase Cartridges

Unable to Longer Maintain

PLAQUE DISPATCH

These cartridges across the border

and also a plan to have Wilson

loan to his country.

Father informed the Presi-

dent Carranza is about to make

unconditional peace with the United States.

He is to use the cartridges he

has in the field to maintain his

army.

Mr. Fletcher advised the Presi-

dent to accept the terms.

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The Times Free Information Bureau
619 South Spring Street

THE TIMES FREE INFORMATION AND REPORTER BUREAU is for the accommodation of tourists. It is a place where you can get information about the weather, recreation and recuperation at the seashore or in the mountains. The bureaus are furnished by competent attendants and by correspondents of the general press. Photographs, descriptive circulars and transportation tickets are kept on hand for inspection and distribution. Times readers can obtain here in a few moments all the information they require for a safe and enjoyable journey or vacation. This service is absolutely free. Necessary for a safe and enjoyable journey or vacation. This service is absolutely free.

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Resorts

ARLINGTON HOTEL
SANTA BARBARA

An absolutely fireproof Hotel—All Outside Rooms, affording plenty of light and air—Headquarters for tourists from all parts of the world. Private Lavatories in connection with all rooms. Ideal climate the year round. Automobile road is now perfect. 3½ hours' run Los Angeles to Santa Barbara. Unexcelled facilities for care of automobiles in hotel grounds.

E. P. DUNN, Lessee.

The Most Attractive and Sportiest Golf Links in California.

MISS BESSIE FUHRER'S

SANTA MONICA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

2:30 TWO CONCERTS DAILY 7:30

SANTA MONICA PLEASURE PIER

MT. WILSON—Hotel, Cabins, Strain's Camp. By Auto Stage. 6000 Ft.

Designs a picture postcard—exciting walks. Finest auto road in Southern California. Modern camp and housekeeping tents. American plan. Dancing. Large swimming pool. Open all day. Dances every night. City. P. E. K. for Santa Madre. Animal at foot of trail. Daily stage leaves 9 a.m. 63 Spring St., 88 round trip. Call for information. Call Mr. and Mrs. Strain. Information at bureau and Mr. E. Clegg. Mrs. Fair Oaks 2472.

Brent's Mountain Crags

The people's playground—100 minutes from Broadway. Beautiful scenery—a mile of stream—up-to-date accommodations—picnic grounds—open-air fireplaces—water.

Dance in the Big Pavilion

Make reservations now for Room. Tent city. \$2.50 per week and up. Your inspection invited. See Dowdall or White at 120 S. Main St., regarding our Free Transportation offer. Phone 1464 or Main 7726.

SEAL BEACH FOR FUN JEWEL CITY CAFE SUNSET DINNER \$1.25 FISHING DANCING CLOTHING WORKS RAIL WORKS RACING COASTED

Oakglen Lodge

In order to secure good rooms, which are going rapidly now. Terms moderate. Tel. phone Sub 5623, Redlands.

Hotel Virginia

CLOSE TO THE RHYTHMIC SURF

SEVEN OAKS

NEAR SAN LUIS OBISPO, ON STATE HIGHWAY 101, 10 MILES FROM THE MOUNTAINS. Near the Sea. Trout and Sea Fishing.

SAN LUIS HOT SPRINGS

Write to W. A. Fischer, Mgr., for rates. Autocots available.

STURTEVANT CAMP

Four Thousand Feet Elevation. In the Santa Anita Canyon, eight miles over the San Joaquin River. Reached by automobile highway.

SEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY OF REDLANDS. Address or phone Manager, Seven Oaks, Redlands, Cal.

Mt. Lowe \$200 MILE HIGH

Ye Alpine Tavern

Hotel, Housekeeping, Rooming and Dining-room open daily. To the end of the season. 4 blocks north of station. Start early. Camp phone 104—Bell 2. J. M. BEARD, Sierra Madre, Cal.

Glen Ranch Resort Lytle Creek Canyon

Hotel and Camping. Good auto road. Times Information Bureau or Peck-Judah, KEENBROOK, CAL.

Orange Empire \$3.50 TROLLEY TRIP 3 MILES

"Kingdom of the Orange"

From 8 a.m. daily from Los Angeles. Angelus Station. Reservations, P. E. Information Bureau.

SAME OLD PRICES

VENICE PLUNGE OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND (via Steamer Line). Two steamers daily—three Satur-

days Steamer "Catalina," 127 passengers; Steamer "Hermes" (302 passengers); The

Wilmington Transportation Company reserves the right to change steamers and times.

For time cards, reservations in Island Villa and Canva-

City, and most reliable information, inquire of Steamer Company, Agents 104 Pacific

Electric Bldg. Phones Main 26; 10844.

KENDIS APARTS.

HOTEL SERVICE

Make your reservations now for 2 and 3 room suites, including hotel service.

Weekly rates during summer months. 1710 West Sixth. 6025. Wilshire 2046.

RADIUM SULPHUR SPRINGS

DRINK AND BATH IN THE MOST RADIO-EATIVE NATURAL MINERAL WATER. IT PURIFIES BLOOD AND TISSUES. USEFUL IN RHEUMATIC DISEASES, DIABETES, STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEY, BLADDER, BLOOD, BRIGHT'S, NERVOUS AND FEMALE TROUBLES. Doctor's advice 82. 62nd street car line. Phone 571164.

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IT COSTS NO MORE TO GO EAST

Via San Francisco—Portland—Tacoma—Seattle—Spokane. Through the Scenic Northwest.

Choice of Ocean or Rail Routes.

88 "Great Northern" and "Northern Pacific" Meets and Berth included at Sea.

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GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

This Summer. Get Illustrated booklet and full information from J. W. Phalon, D. F. & P. Agent.

607 South Spring Street

Telephone: Broadway 1316; Home 1324.

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Rialto Cafe

Just opened. A cafe for the business man.

Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner.

Service à la Carte. Open all night.

JOHN ILICH, PROPRIETOR.

616 South Spring Street

The Victor Hugo

RESTAURANT FRANCAIS—A LA CARTE

French cuisine—Refined entertain-

ment—High class service. A restaur-

ant—A Metropolitan Institution.

628 South Hill Street

Carnahan.

(Continued from First Page.)

Corporation Department, his evidence and documents being placed before Fred M. Miller, engineer for the department.

MILLER'S LETTERS.

In a letter to Mr. Wilson dated July 8, 1915, Mr. Miller says:

"The stock is illegally issued, as will appear from the enclosed copy of the act."

TEXT OF COMPLAINT.

The full text of Mr. Wilson's complaint reads:

"THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN DIVISION,

J. B. Wilson, Plaintiff, vs. Second

Amended Complainant.

Now comes the plaintiff and for

complaint against the defendant al-

leges and says:

"That at all times hereinfor-

mer, the plaintiff was and now

is a citizen of the town of Dallas,

Tex., and the defendant was a citizen of the State of California, in

the Southern District of California,

Division of the above-

cited section of the act."

2. That, on the 24 day of April, 1916, the defendant falsely, malici-

ously and without probable cause

caused to be filed against the said

Bowman, and maliciously and

without probable cause

caused to be filed against the said

Bowman, and thereafter

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Foremost Events in Field of Sports; Baseball, Handball, Bowling, Yachting, Tennis.

Good Material.

LOCAL ATHLETES HEAR THE CALL TO SERVICE.

Tennis, Baseball, Football, Swimming Stars and Demons in Other Branches of Athletics are Found on the Lists—First Man Called is Track Hero of Days Gone By—Three Gridiron Men from Long Beach.

MANY well-known athletes of Southern California are to be found among those chosen to appear in the first draft quota in the history of the United States. Ten players, baseball stars, heroes of the gridiron, swimming demons and men who have starred in other branches of sport are among those drawn for the first division.

THE FIRST ONE.

The first number drawn, No. 258, took Fred C. Forbes of Burbank, a young man who, when seven years was the star player of Burbank and Glendale High Schools. Forbes was a hurdler and sprinter and also a classmate player two or three years ago.

Gus Gleichmann, first baseman of the Vernon Tigers, regarded as the best fielding first baseman in the Coast League, was among those drawn early in Los Angeles District No. 2. Gleichmann is at present playing football with the U.S.C. team at Portland.

District No. 3 drew one John Peter Schneider, who could not be reached last night, but who is believed to be near other than Peter Schneider, star pitcher for the Cincinnati National League baseball club. No other athletes of note were drawn for the first quota from this district in the city.

A BIG GUY.

District No. 4 will provide one of the biggest individuals in the first quota when Hugh A. McNary, formerly a football player and hammer-thrower of Occidental College, appears before the board. McNary is about 6 ft. 5 in. tall and weighs 220 pounds. He is considered weak of weak ankles, as he fractured both in an elevator accident a couple of years ago.

Charles Barker, lightweight boxer-champion of Southern California, was among those first drawn in District No. 7, as was Walter Keen, well known as a tennis player and a former track and football player at Los Angeles High School and at U.S.C.

Among those drawn early in District No. 8 was Kari Haney, former Poly and U.S.C. athlete and this year coach at San Pedro High School. Robert French, one of the greatest sprinters and ball players turned out by Los Angeles High School in recent years was also drawn. One John Quinn, in this district, is believed to be Jack Quinn, the Vermon pitcher.

ROYAL STAR.

Frank Tolson, front-rank hooker on the famous U.S.C. "yellow Jack-

PLAIN TREAD UNITED STATES TIRES

"The Five Tires"

GOOD Tires Now
Actually Cost You Less

Tire cost—the actual cost per mile—is lower today than in past years.

But in order to insure low tire cost, you must buy GOOD tires.

United States Tires—all five, 'Nobby,' 'Royal Cord,' 'Chain,' 'Usoo,' 'Plain'—are good tires—THE good tires,

—the tires with the responsible name of the largest rubber manufacturers in the world behind them,

—the tires with a known reputation for supreme service and long mileage,

—the tires that are uniformly good because they are cured by an exclusive patented, time-tried vulcanizing process which is stabilized and not variable.

Try "one of the five" on your car.

United States Tires
Are Good Tires

A Tire for Every Need of Price and Use
'Royal Cord' 'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usoo' 'Plain'

United States TUBES and TIRE ACCESSORIES Have All the Sterling
Worth and Wear that Make United States Tires Supreme

Greyhound!
RACERS OFF AT SEVEN TODAY.

Fast Water Cutters will Circle Catalina Island.

Joe Fellows, Defender, Keeps Trials Dark.

Weather will Govern Choice of Favorite.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE]

LOS ANGELES HARBOR, July 20.—Tuned up to the highest degree of efficiency, and with everything ready for a hard mechanical grind, the high-speed engines of the four fast speed boats that will tomorrow vie for honors in a sixty-six-mile race from the end of the breakwater around the island of Catalina, were this afternoon given the test. Joe Fellows, the defender of the trophy, who plays such great rugby as the best football players ever turned out by Long Beach High School and all of them later members of the U.S.A. Navy, was the top gun in the early numbers drawn from Long Beach. Earl McDermott, an Occidental cross-country runner was another Long Beach athlete drafted.

Frank Verbeck, the boy who drove a huge flat racer over the rough roads of Los Angeles and its surroundings and won the great Panama-Pacific road race in 1914, is near the top of the list in Pasadena. No. 2. Frank is a demon garage proprietor in the Crown City.

THREE OF 'EM.

Clayton H. "Pete" Marks and George Marshall, three of the best football players ever turned out by Long Beach High School and all of them later members of the U.S.A. Navy, were the third and fourth numbers drawn from Long Beach. Dr. William E. Hall, formerly a football player at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Paul Nourse, once a wearer of the blue and white of L. A. High, and Louise Cass, L. A. High and Stanford football players, were the fifth and sixth numbers drawn from Long Beach.

Billy Long, demon long-distance paddler of Blimpie, is among those selected from District No. 10. Billy is one of the best-known rough-water paddlers in the South. Art Cooper, one-time Polecat sprinter and now a handball devotee, is another athlete drawn from the district.

Arthur Wenzel, the young man who is making the name of Oliver Morosco famous while acting in the latter's local press department, is a pink sheet celebrity drawn in District No. 11, while Harry Brand, a swimmer who was on a morning paper, another drawn from the city.

Right at the top of the Glendale distance list is Herb Hahn, former Coast champion tennis player.

Others in the same district are Robert E. Turnbow, former Yale swimmer, Billie Keeling, former swimmer, and Harry Hover, one of the greatest high school baseball players in these parts five or six years ago.

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Classified Liners.

WANTED—
Situations, Male.

Space is not given under this heading to advertisements soliciting business patronage.

WANTED—NEED A JOB. DO YOU NEED A POSITION? I am a good worker, not afraid of hard work, clerical or manual. If you can find me a position, you can satisfy us to as ability, personal and character.

To this end, advertising patronage, as well as the other ads in Times, are recommended to meet the needs of individuals in communications to The Times Legal Department.

NOTE—Applicants for positions are advised not to call on the Times, but to go directly to the firm or individual.

NOTE—Applicants for positions in law office should direct their calls to the Times.

WANTED—
Young Women
Desired.

PERMANENT POSITIONS

TELEPHONE OPERATORS
EXCELSIOR, 1010; 1011; 1012;
FOR ADVANCEMENT,
THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE COMPANY,
1010; 1011; 1012; 1013;
COMPANY.

1010—New York City.
Walk one-half block south.

WANTED—SALESWOMAN, UNDER 25, OF
experience, who has had experience in
department stores, sales, advertising, etc.,
450 week to start. Apply early satur-
day morning, city hall, 1010, 1011, 1012,
1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019,
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**THE CITY
AND ENVIRONS.****THIEF STEALS
MAN'S HAIR.**

Kansas to Picnic.
The Kansas State Society will give a picnic this afternoon at the Soldiers' Home.

Funeral of Addison Hughes.

The funeral of the late George Addison Hughes, 62, a paperman, will be conducted at the parlor of Cunningham & O'Connor at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Rev. Baker P. Lee will officiate.

As Astronomers' Guests.

Members of the Scrubbers' League will be guests of the Los Angeles Astronomical Society at an open lecture to be held on Mt. Hollywood, this evening. William H. Knight will be the lecturer.

An Added Attraction.

F. S. McVea, tango mandolin player, has been added to the program of the concert to be given at Westgate Park tonight, and at Echo Park tomorrow night. Sam Johnson, a baritone soloist, will appear also.

Arizona.**COPPER INDUSTRY
ASKS RECOGNITION.****TELEGRAMS OF PROTEST POUR
INTO WHITE HOUSE.**

War Department Order that Classes the Business as not of Major Importance in Conflict Causes Demand from Governor that Peace be Kept in State.

187 MILES WIDE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH. PHOENIX, July 20.—Scores of telegrams of protest have been pouring into the White House today over the War Department order that classes the great copper industry of Arizona as not of major importance in the war. Gov. Campbell has led in the protest and has asked modification at least to the extent of including the greater mines, which have contracts for metal production for the government. Personally, he expresses himself of the belief that the departmental action is little else than notice to many Arizona communities that their protection and the defense of their industries will be turned back into their own hands possibly leading to such action as has been taken in Jerome and Bisbee. It would be far better were the national authorities to appreciate the need for keeping peace in a state wherein the National Guard has been summoned into the national service. Every community has its own armed guards, now under training, but it is hoped that their services may not have to be called upon to quell internal disorders.

ASKS RELEASE.

President Donnelly of the Arizona Federation of Labor and chairman of the Defense Council Labor Committee has asked the Governor to intercede for release of the labor-union men now held at Columbus, N. M. Donnelly estimates they are 40 per cent more holders of union cards and the balance unclassified. The Governor asked how he could exactly sort the sheep from the goats, but determination of that question was left with him. Donnelly left the impression that he was not pleased at the I.W.W. cause, though it is known that many of the union men have two sets of cards. The Governor wired the President asking what action should be taken.

IN TROUBLE.

Donnelly had just returned after a lengthy stay with the union strikers in the Clifton district. He is said to have come last from Bisbee, where he slipped past the guards and had a conference with Legislator Mrs. May, who is holding up the extension of the campaign of the Columbus I.W.W. About midnight last night he was arrested by the Phoenix police, charged with assault with a deadly weapon. Frank O'Lear, a hardware clerk, who claims that the defendant, while intoxicated, fired at him with a pistol, after there had been adverse comment over O'Lear's membership in the Phoenix police reserve. A half dozen officers surrounded the Donnelly house with all caution, having been informed by neighbors that violence had been threatened by those who were to witness his interview with him. He was found undressed in a rear room and refused to resume his street clothing. So, in his shirt, he was taken to the cellular jail at City Hall, accompanied by his wife, who refused to leave him. This morning Mrs. Donnelly was released while her husband was taken to the County Prison on a felony warrant. Arraigned before Justice Donnelly, he was held under \$500 bail, for trial in the Superior Court. He denies intoxication or the firing of the shot, but tells that he had sought O'Lear to warn the latter against mixing in a quarrel between their wives.

MISSING GIRL FOUND.

After having been absent from her home for two days, Frances Tyson, 16 years old, was found yesterday in a Broadway motion-picture theater. She had been missing since June 18. E. Tyson. The girl left her home Thursday after writing a strange note saying that she must leave again, for she was in the grip of an unknown power. She would not explain her note to the police yesterday.

OKLAHOMA ARRESTS**DRAFT OPPONENTS.**

(By A. P. NIGHT WIRE.) OKLAHOMA CITY (Okla.). July 19.—Charged with conspiracy to organize armed resistance against the selective draft law, 10 men were arrested in the vicinity of Brown and Pink, small town southwest of Shawnee, Okla., were brought to Oklahoma City tonight and lodged in the County jail, while arrests of 10 others followed, according to United States Attorney John Fain.

The men are members, according to Mr. Fain, of an organization known as the "Jones family" pledged to the draft.

In some instances their plans for armed opposition have gone so far as the gathering of supplies of arms and ammunition, it is said.

BUSINESS BREVIETIES.

For quick action drop answers to Time's "liners" in Time's liner boxes in downtown office buildings. The locations of the boxes are printed in the front of the Times' "liner" section.

The Times Branch Office, No. 19 South Spring street. Advertisements and subscriptions taken. Telephones Main 8200, 10391.

Best in photography, Steckel studio.

COURT AGREES.

Mrs. Verda A. Scherer told Judge Shenk yesterday that her husband requested a divorce because he decided that he was unnecessary to her future happiness. The court agreed and granted her a decree from Attorney Frank C. Scherer.

THE CITY AND ENVIRONS.**"The Exclusive Specialty House"**

Myer Siegel & Co.
443-445-447 S. Broadway.

Store closes 1 p.m. Saturdays

**Bathing
Suits
at Special
Prices**

Including women's, misses' and children's swimming suits of Mohair and other materials.

Women's bathing shoes now at half price.

**Infants-Mothers
Thousands testify****HORLICK'S
The Original
Malted Milk**

Upbuilds and sustains the body
No Cooking or Milk required
Used for $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Century
Free Sample Horlick's, Racine, Wis.

IS PSEUDO-PATRIOT?**Man First Joined Army Unit. Then Issued Bad Checks.**

LaFarra first joined a military unit and then, it is alleged, began a series of financial transactions that resulted in his arrest on a charge of fraud and his arraignment yesterday before Justice Forbes. He was held for trial in the Superior Court, with bail fixed at \$1000.

He is accused of having joined the army and of immediately afterward opening two bank accounts, in which it is alleged he made false entries. He is accused also of having represented \$100,000 on deposit in the banks, against which he drew false checks.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

There are telegrams at the Western Union for the following: Frank Anger, T. H. Booth, R. L. Bly, Miss Jessie Burk, S. G. Bush, William Boyd, W. C. Blakeman, Frank Denley, A. F. Farnholm, Dr. S. M. Fields, W. J. Guthrie, Paul C. Guiltz, Leo D. Groat, Mrs. Marie Gleason, William Grimes, M. H. Hause, Mrs. H. H. Jones, Miss Jessie Hill, Miss Loretta Hullum, Mrs. Arta A. Jones, Mrs. Gus Kroll, Fred Koski, Mrs. Arthur Laughton, Walter Lindsey, Percy Lovell, Mrs. Mary Lovell, Mrs. Walter Newberry, Thomas Oakley, Mrs. D. A. Phillips, Miss Francis Parker, Mrs. Richard Parry, C. H. Vincent and F. Gran, Walter, Mrs. Postal, Tom T. Ross, Kitavay, Mrs. G. C. Inskip, Nat C. Goodwin, Hon. Mary Cookin, Mrs. Mary Codding.

MISSING GIRL FOUND.

After having been absent from her home for two days, Frances Tyson, 16 years old, was found yesterday in a Broadway motion-picture theater. She had been missing since June 18. E. Tyson. The girl left her home Thursday after writing a strange note saying that she must leave again, for she was in the grip of an unknown power. She would not explain her note to the police yesterday.

ONE WIFE TOO MANY?

Grace A. Howard, wife of Bert Howard ten months before she discovered, she charges, that he had another wife. Then she left him and filed suit for annulment of the marriage yesterday in the local Superior Court. The couple were married in Boston in September of last year and came to Los Angeles last February.

REED & HAMMOND

General Auctioners, 1093-55 S. Main St., Suite 111. Oldest and largest auction house in the Southwest. Experts in every branch of household furniture.

Los Angeles, 229 S. Hill St. Home 5251. Long Beach, 514 Pine Ave. Home 34; Sun- set 771.

THOS. B. CLARK

General Auctioneer and Importer of Antique Furniture

840 SOUTH HILL STREET

F1907, Broadway 1921

Standard Auction Mart

Thos. H. Foster, Auctioneer.

Highest cash price paid for all classes of Household Furniture.

Los Angeles, 229 S. Hill St. Home 5251. Long Beach, 514 Pine Ave. Home 34; Sun-set 771.

AUCTION

Wednesday, July 26, 9:30 a.m. at 399 N. Los Angeles St. The Entire Plant of the L. A. Pump Supply Co. F1810; Main 5114.

J. J. Sugarman, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE

Lighting Fixtures

Hundreds of beautiful samples being sacrificed to make room for the fulfillment of many large contracts on hand.

Wagner-Woodruff Co.

830 So. Olive St.

Automobile News

In the Times is gathered and compiled by a corps of expert writers, and it is always comprehensive and reliable.

The Pink Section of the Sunday Times, comprising from 12 to 16 pages of au-thentic, dependable text and business announcements relative to motoring, roads, machines, accessories, and athletic and sporting events is of wide interest to dealers and readers. Its advertising columns are regularly used by every reputable automobile and accessory dealer in Los Angeles.

BUSINESS BREVIETIES.

(Advertising.)

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THE CITY AND ENVIRONS.

(Copyright, 1917, by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

WHAT ARE YOU DOING WITH THAT TICKER-TAPE? THAT'S SEED-TAPE! HAD YOU EVER SEEN IT? IT'S A NEW WAY THEY SELL SEED—ALL READY FOR PLANTING! I'M GOING TO PLANT THIS IN MY WIFE'S WAR GARDEN!

FIFI WILL BE SURPRISED TO FIND HER GARDEN ALL PLANTED WHEN SHE COMES HOME FROM HER MOTHER'S AT NOON! IT WOULD HAVE TAKEN HER MOTHER'S TIME BUT I'LL ONLY TAKE MINE THREE OR FOUR HOURS TO PLANT IT! IT'S A SEED TAPE—AND I CAN GET IT TO THE OFFICE BY NOON!!

TO THE OFFICE BY NOON!!

SHOO! YOU TRAITORS!!

WEEDS ARE OUT! WEEDS ARE OUT!

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Los Angeles Daily Times.

Los Angeles Daily Times.

JULY 21, 1917.

SATURDAY MORNING
SERIALS

Among First.
ERS HEAR WAR CALL
—
ERS CHOSEN FROM RANKS
PICTURE PEOPLE

Grace Kingsley.
ll of the war draft per-
theatrical air yesterday,
ingling through the mo-
studios, whence many
be called. On the va-
were gathered through-
rnoon, little knots of ac-
ers, extras, employees—
racy for once, with

solid faces or with an
pressed excitement, ac-
the nature of the in-
dows of actors and
the draft lists in the
was something mighty
ng that made you
an American.

those boys who had
temptations and whose
printed in the fateful
swank or swagger, no
either—for the most
ace, with just some-
ittle catch in a tense
unconscious squaring
quick, excited,

then were the agi-
ping at the lists,
ring, turning away
quick little sighs or
arkling eyes, rally-
se names appeared
re tenderness.

And
pre-
aid.
ticket
ready
chase

Hall as
For
"Hall as
worker,
perform
held to

the will cause
to flow, and so

He was always so cheerful, being a woman of sentiment on his stage.

first news
to welcome
came here
brought a
One of the
sentence.
David C.

ored." An
his case w
the best t
human bein
and sincere

The prettiest States are at Rialto Theatre, and the rosy and the neateness alluring hair falls in disorder. The States

will give
t man-
the hand-
bon office
n wont to

Winchell Smith
A play deal environment in
Winchell Smith
Las., portraying

Competitions — Entr

THIS WEEK
DAVID BELASCO
"ERANG" With
(origin
compan
Byron
Gilbert Domine

Memorial Sunday night.

Times Today & To
THE WHI

AND THE
MELODRAMA
Monday, first time at p.
ch's
eca. "THE BARR
ITORIUM—T

ERA CONCERT TANT Four Famous

Y AND SUNDAY
LIE KIN
IN

MAN'S LUCK
Performance at Magg's
BEST OF
10-25-59-Theater

Frederic De Bellevue
PATRICOLA & M.
Alabaster; NORCO
NY. Pianist; ASA
Park, Edmund Lichie
R MAITLAND DAV

SAN FR

Come

KEYSTON
ANGERS
THE MOTHER
MARI

In her latest
WHEN BABY
"Mary Sunshine"
comedy featuring
614-515 SO
ALWAYS N

In "ALADDIN"
and Episode of
"Less We Part"

TO APPEAR

TIVOLS.

AMONG FIRST.

SHEAR WAR CALL.

CHOSN FROM RANKS

PICTURE PEOPLE.

CITY DISTRICT NO. 14.

SECTION NORTHERN FROM SANTA MONICA

TO HOOVER STREET TO CLOTHES LINE

(EXCEPT SAN FERNANDO VALLEY NEIGHBORHOOD).

TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED 1446.

EXEMPTION BOARD, G. E. GREENWOOD

(CHAIRMAN).

C. E. WOODSIDE, HEADQUARTERS,

C. H. FRANCIS, COURTHOUSE,

R. W. HOMER, EXAMINING PHYSICIAN.

THE WOODLEY THEATER.

CORNED BEANS.

The corned bean is the most

famous of the draft

particulars of the day.

So great has been the success

of the play, and of its star, Leo Carrillo, that it has been impossible to accommodate the crowds who have

gathered throughout the country.

The play is pronounced by all critics

to have achieved the most finished

characterization of his career in this

play, and to be of virtue in said

characterization, we find the most

brilliant actors on the American

stage today.

I AM A VEGETARIAN.

"I am a vegetarian," she declares,

"not from any notion that it is wrong

to eat meat, but simply because

you have found by trying it, that the

vegetable diet produces the best

health, and health, you know, is

beauty. Elimination of meat from the

daily diet, in conjunction with

regular exercise, is the thing for

California."

The idea that one has to eat a

lot of meat if he leads an active

life is a myth. If you are a

people who lead more strenuous

exercises than do Keystone girls, since,

in the making of the comedies, one

is called on to do all sorts of difficult

stunts.

The Hollywood has several most al-

luring Keystone beauty films listed

for the near future, as well as other

Triangle features of unusual worth.

VITRAPHOTO WILL BE HIT.

The "tacky party" dance is to be

held at the Vitraphoto studio, on

Talimadge street, tonight, with Mary

Anderson and all the other stars

present, the proceeds to go to war

aid. The public is invited, with

the understanding that no tickets

will be sold.

The Lasky star is hard to

find, and "Wally" has

no stampions, though he

is the well-known screen

star. Maitland Neill, his director, was also

one whom the lottery

holders can claim.

They are the Marshall,

Lyon, and Perry, camera

men.

HALL AND FAREWELL.

For the last time we have had

"Hall and Farewell" to our fellow

worker, Maitland Davies, a memorial

performance in whose honor will be

held tomorrow at the Mason Opera

house.

But it isn't his co-workers alone

who will miss him; there isn't an

actor or actress whose work he has

reviewed who doesn't sorrow for the

loss of an honest, keen and helpful

critic.

"He was so true a friend, and always so wonderfully inspiring

cheerful," said Bertha Mann, lead-

ing woman of the Moroso, and this

senior citizen, schooled by scores of

his state friends.

I had the pleasure of being the

first newspaper writer in this city

to welcome Mr. Davies when he

came here recently.

A bright letter from a mutual friend.

The news of the letters finished with the

sentence, "You will find Maitland

Davies a fine fellow—thoroughbred."

And maybe it is best that there's

nothing that can be said of any

human being—just that he's square

and sincere and a true friend.

THEY'RE SOLDIERETTES.

The prettiest soldiers in the United

States are seen in front of Quinn's

Elks Lodge.

They are the prettiest girls

in the country, all day

Friday, in search for them, and

they are selling seats for the mid-

night benefit matinee for Battery F

at Quinn's Rialto tonight.

WINCHELL SMITH'S NEW ONE.

A play dealing with the effect of

environment is the latest product of

Winchell Smith's pen. Gilbert Douglas,

portraying the role of the attorney

in "The Boomerang," at the

Mason, is to have a prominent part,

therin.

WOMEN.

A play dealing with the effect of

environment is the latest product of

Winchell Smith's pen. Gilbert Douglas,

portraying the role of the attorney

in "The Boomerang," at the

Mason, is to have a prominent part,

therin.

LAST TIMES TODAY AND TOMORROW.

PRICES.

THE WHIP.

THE SENSATIONAL AND THRILLING

MELODRAMA.

Beginning Monday, first time at pop. price.

RIO BEACH'S "THE BARRIER".

CENTS.

BEACH AUDITORIUM—TUES. EVE., JULY 24

GRAND OPERA CONCERT.

CONSTANTINO

Famous Tenor—Four Famous Artists Assisting

TODAY AND SUNDAY

NEXT WEEK

MOLLIE KING

WITH

PEGGY HYLAND

"BLIND MAN'S LUCK".

Mollie King Memorial Performance at Mason Sunday Eve.

THE BEST OF VAUDEVILLE

NIGHTS AT 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20.

EXTRA MATINEES.

MARGARET ANGLIN, with Fredie De Beauville, in "THE WAGER".

THE KID, with Eddie Alston, Norton & Nicholson.

BABY MARIE OSBORNE, with Eddie Alston, Norton & Nicholson.

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BABY MARIE OSBORNE,

PUBLISHED
THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
Officers:
HARRY CHANDLER, President and General Manager.
HARRY C. ANDREW, Associate General Manager.
HARRY E. ANDREW, Managing Editor.
FREDERICK P. GRUENBERG, Assistant Treasurer.
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Los Angeles Times

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.
Daily and Sunday. Illustrated Weekly and Semi-Monthly Magazine. Yearly. \$1.00 Monthly.
15 Cent Postage. Founded Dec. 4, 1881—36th Year.
Member, Class A, of the Associated Press. Licensed
Wire Office, Los Angeles. Dec. 25, 1916. Night,
\$2,000; words transmitted, \$0.0000.
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OFFICE:
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Branch Office No. 2—619 South Spring Street.
LOS ANGELES (Loco Ahng-hay-lais)

Entered at the Postoffice as mail matter of Class II.

TREND OF THE FINANCIAL NEWS.

(At Home.) Such changes as occurred in the dull New York stock market probably resulted from the evident desire of the short interests to cover commitments over the week-end. United States Steel and affiliated stocks, including many war issues, contributed fully 65 per cent. to the day's final gains of from one and one-half to three points. Bonds were irregular, with the Liberty issue ranging 99.42 to 99.49.

HOME RULE FOR ENGLAND.
Capt. Hay Beith's new book on Ireland is replete with that clever Scot's genial humor. He implies that the Irish question has now been put up to the Irish in order that distracted old England may enjoy Home Rule in her old age.

For the last twenty-five years Ireland has certainly dominated English politics—it's only rival in obstreperousness was the militant suffragette. Now Capt. Beith draws a delightful picture of England freed of Irish tyranny and aggression and being allowed to paddle her own canoe for a while—if the suffragettes will let her. It's an ill wind that blows no one good; so although Ireland may not be happy under Home Rule, England will.

POOR OLD NICK!
Mr. Nicholas Romanoff, ex-Czar, is in a sad plight financially. The Wolves of poverty and hunger are at his door. He and his family have among them only about \$3,000,000. At 3 per cent. per annum this would give them only a beggarly income of \$90,000 per annum, or \$24,60 per day.

Wherefore Nick petitions the revolutionary government of Russia to allow him to invest in the Russian Loan of Freedom. If the government shall be so hard-hearted as to refuse, The Times invites Nick to come to Los Angeles with his \$3,000,000. Here he can get 4 per cent. for his money on gilt-edged security. Of course, with only \$10,000 per month Nick and his family will suffer privations, but Nick must brace up and endure this calamity like a man and a brother.

NO POLITICS.
Senator Penrose was not quite fair when he asserted that this war for democracy is to be fought by Republicans in the trenches and Democrats in the swivel chairs. The moral and intellectual make-up of the average Democrat is often not quite satisfactory from a Christian standpoint, but unless he is an I.W.W. who expresses his hostility to pure and sparkling water by dynamiting reservoirs containing it he will fight for his country, and fight bravely. It is noticeable that in the present crisis both Republicans and Democrats are keeping their politics mostly in cold storage and their attitude on the partisan political issues of the day is that of Joe Bowers of Missouri, who, when asked what his politics were, replied that he had none until this war should be over. "What, no politics?" said his surprised interlocutor. "No," answered Joe, "not a damned politic."

THEY SAY.
Bernard Shaw, who declares that he was once the shiest and most modest of men (but has long since successfully recovered from the complaint) has a motto inscribed over his mantel. "They say—what say they? Let them say," which he proclaims an invaluable motto for the hyper-sensitives.

Shaw brags that where once he was poignantly self-conscious and wretched while making public speeches, he is now, through indomitable self-discipline, indifferent and serene.

But all the same, we can't help feeling that Shaw should not be allowed to encourage sensitive people into penalizing their unfortunate audiences while they are wearing off that bashfulness to expose and liberate the brass. A world of embryo Bernard Shaws is rather appalling. Shaw gets away with it because he has a vast intellect to back it up, but if lesser intellects essay to follow in his steps, heaven defend us. We all have our little local Bernard Shaws to our misery. We would prefer them to be a little more sensitive to public opinion. One Bernard Shaw is enough.

A WAY WITH THE RECIFIERS?
Senator Thomas says that Senator Cummins, in proposing an amendment to the law to prohibit the withdrawal from bond of distilled liquors during the war, is getting after the wrong men, for it is the rectifiers and not the distillers who supply the thirsty public with liquid damnation. The rectifier purchases pure alcohol which has never been in a bonded warehouse, he adds to it pure water and with lead oil and flavoring extracts he makes pure brandy that never knew a grape, and pure rum that never saw molasses, and any kind of liquor "from a mild distillate designed to inspire social conviviality to a mixture two fingers of which would start a Quaker on the war path."

Senator Thomas characterized the anti-liquor clause in the food bill which recently passed the Senate as "a farce of non-assimilable elements, the net result of a rough-and-tumble fight between elemental forces conducted without rules, without reason, and without an umpire. Neither side prevailed, nor either yet unburdened. But the prestige of the Senate has suffered, and the prospect of an adjournment before the snows of November has gone."

Correct!

AMERICA'S GIFT TO DEMOCRACY.
Yesterday there was drawn by lot from the young manhood of the land over a million sons and brothers from which to select an army of 687,000 to serve their country and their flag in the field, in behalf of the cause of democracy and humanity.

The mothers and sisters are not grieving, and the fathers are not protesting over the conscription. "Yet," says a Washington correspondent, "nearly every instance where a young man is to be called to the colors of his country a changed career is marked. The long-planned preliminary training in business or profession is cut off, or delayed indefinitely, university and college training is given up, and generally the domestic fireside relations are to undergo a change. From observation it appears that with all this alteration of the national ways to which the people have been accustomed for generations, one may search in vain for any outward sign of an impending sublime sacrifice, such as the people of this nation are about to offer."

This fact alone is more sublime than the gift of 687,000 sons, and glorifies their cause to such a degree that the word "sacrifice" loses its somber meaning and takes on some of the aspects of knightly service. Voluntary enlistment in the army has been slow because the country has lacked the necessary impulse like a great disaster, that would cause men to rush to enlist in their shirt sleeves, as many a man did in the days following the fall of Fort Sumter.

In the absence of a great compelling event one sees a nation going about its accustomed business even more intensely busy, and calmly waiting for summons from the Provost-Marshal-General to arms. Observers do not see the dash, the rush, or the hysteria of national fervor, but they are impressed by what seems to be more significant of invincible force than all that, the calmness, often mistaken for indifference, that portends a crushing power. It has been difficult to account for this silent and calm attitude of the public thought, and the utter absence of pleadings, tears, and distraught mothers and sisters throughout the land, conditions ordinarily considered a necessary preliminary to a mobilization.

Those who have analyzed the public attitude toward the draft, says the correspondent, have concluded that the entrance of the United States into the war has been so gradual, and events leading to this conclusion have pointed all the time so inevitably to it, that the people of the nation have become prepared.

The parents of the United States have looked upon their sons of military age as potential soldiers since the day the Lusitania disappeared from the seas, and the gift to civilization and to the cause of mankind has been in the thoughts of the United States homes through all the months and years this country has been slipping unwillingly and regrettably into the world melee, until at last the resolution came to use all the manhood and resources of the nation if need be in a war for peace.

That is why Columbia tows the mark dry eyed, and gives her sons and those who will be so fortunate as to be honored by having one of their loved ones chosen, not as a sacrifice, but for a knightly service for humanity, the right to hold as a badge of sublime national honor the card they shall display in their window bearing the legend, "A son from this home is fighting in France."

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.
It is not easy to comprehend from the censored press telegrams and the European press statements the intricacies of the situation in Germany. The Committee on Public Information in Washington takes the view that the German internal crisis centers principally upon the questions of peace and internal reforms, and that there is no probability that the troubles in Berlin will result in a revolution.

The Prussian government has been attracted by the declaration of Lloyd George that it would be easier to treat with a democratic Germany than with the present imperial government. It is suggested that a few sops in the shape of bonus reforms that will be handed out by the Hohenzollern government to the German people will be intended for foreign consumption only.

The Committee on Public Information says that the German political crisis now centers primarily on the question of internal reform and peace, and the question of changes in the personnel of the government is subordinate in importance. The dispute is over measures rather than men, and no matter what secretaries of state may lose their positions, it is unlikely that the political storm can be stilled until definite action has been taken in regard to internal reform and peace.

An editorial in the Berliner Tagblatt of July 9 says: "It would be wrong and unwise, even if possible, to force other peoples under our yoke and destroy their independence. However, there is no such possibility. The large majority of the Reichstag sees this and will demand of the government a clear statement to the effect that Germany renounces all annexations and is conducting a purely defensive war. Moreover, she is ready to negotiate peace on all frontiers." The editor insists that a conciliatory attitude is not sufficient to hasten peace, and if peace within any reasonable time is desired it must be upon the basis that the German people are not considered by all other cultured lands as a people with neither influence nor independence, and that the German government is not looked upon as an uncontrolled power planning and doing in secret what it desires.

In spite of the bitterness of the present crisis in Berlin it is not to be hoped that it will result in active revolution. The crisis will probably lead to internal reforms which, from the point of view of Germany, will seem colossal, but will be, in truth, only the first step toward making the German people masters of their own destiny.

Says the Committee on Public Information: "The most that can be expected to result from the crisis in the near future is, first, abolition of the Prussian three-class voting system and the establishment of equal manhood suffrage; second, a demand by the Reichstag that the government should declare its adherence to the so-called 'war programme of August 4, 1914,' which stated that Germany was not driven to war by the desire of conquest but that the German people took up arms only in de-



A Nation's Honor.

National Editorial Service.
WAR WAGES AND WAR PRICES

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

BY FREDERICK P. GRUENBERG,

Director, Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research; Lecturer on Political Science at Hobart College.

THE parents of the young men who are going to the front today, as well as not a few of the officers commanding them, did not need the current hugely increased living cost to teach them the nature of "war prices;" their recollection of the Civil War prices, which became a household tradition, were sufficiently acute. And it is particularly worthy of mention—as every one among the older generation will recall—that, although wages and nearly all incomes directly correlated to wages rose to unprecedented levels during the Civil War, popular memory embalmed only the prices which were paid, not the wages which were received. Popular judgment of the times was that the coffee that defecated into parched cereals plus chloro to the house rent that advanced between 25 and 50 per cent. In the face of lessened populations, struck the balance with an unerring justice of estimate; and ever afterwards it indorsed the opinion of Gen. Sherman.

Yet the lapse of half a century sufficed to relegated to the limbo of forgetfulness the early, more acute realization of the discrepancy between war wages and war prices.

We are still into the all-war period of conflict, wages are slow and along economic gradations so progressive that, even prior to our participation in its activities, the entire population of the United States was, effect, living on war wages and paying war prices. The only difference is that we did not know it in March and we do know it in July.

What we do not know, and what we are fastidiously to realize in all of our dealings with one another for the period of this war, is the greater significance of the American people during the Civil War attributed to "war prices." To them war prices meant the persistent impossibility of making the higher wages they received pay the higher prices they were charged.

To us, the problem is the same; the discrepancies are merely reviving under conditions which, in their broader aspects, are identical. But there exists this radical difference:

During the past half century labor has been transformed from primitive helplessness to relative control.

Here, as well as abroad, the individual atoms of humanity have crystallized, according to the employments which they serve in common, into so many firm and unyielding parts of a rapidly unifying whole, presenting for their common protection facets that are flinty, obdurate, resistent, yet steadily expanding in every one of their several scenes. The individual worker of the Civil War period was to "make war." To them war prices meant the persistent impossibility of making the higher wages they received pay the higher prices they were charged.

But it is different with me. When I go to have my photograph taken for the benefit of famishing relatives I make no gaudy announcements to the newspapers. I do not take a press agent with me. I proceed into the presence of the photographer to the accompaniment of no more noise than that furnished by my red necktie.

What I do not know, and what we are fastidiously to realize in all of our dealings with one another for the period of this war, is the greater significance of the American people during the Civil War attributed to "war prices." To them war prices meant the persistent impossibility of making the higher wages they received pay the higher prices they were charged.

It is not so easy to comprehend the breakaway that will hold in the stormy tide of passion, ignorance, hatred, hope and despair.

It must be awful to suffer from thirst.

But as I said before, next to doing people I think of doing for people is the finest kind of exercise. Some folks are always telling of what they are going to do or what they would do if they could. When they do do anything they always feel that it is a great success.

It is not so easy to comprehend the breakaway that will hold in the stormy tide of passion, ignorance, hatred, hope and despair.

And yet there are those who are willing to do what they can to help the world to end the war. They would not only like to do it themselves but they would like to do it in the heart before it can do it in the face.

Did you ever see a drowning man? He simply can't stop a stick grin or a sour face. He best he can do. There must be a sense of grandeur in the act of drowning.

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**PEN POINTS
BY THE STAFF.**

Good morning! Are you a Bananaman? If you didn't draw a winner, don't say you did your best.

The administration's outrages upon the oil developers are coming home to lay eggs.

There will be no taxing of debts in the new war bill. It would reduce much money.

Furthermore, the average citizen can serve his country in a dozen ways that the soldier can't.

There will have to be a lot of cathedral building after the war. The status quo is to be restored.

It has been suggested that church registers be installed in all churches. Has anybody been shot changed?

Allah, perchance, the secret we might spell—if Allah be. He keeps his secret well!

Dr. Michaelis may be an expert diagnostician, but if he knows cure for sick and bleeding Germans he is keeping the knowledge to himself.

It is not so easy to construct breakwater that will hold in the stormy tides of passion, greed, ignorance, hatred, hopes and fears. This bond will be needed at the Tuna County Water Irrigation Project. We know that the lands of the Indians are bearing crops now, and that depravation of water would work damage.

And yet there are thousands sincere-minded though foolish sons who are willing to tell the world how to end the war if the world would only listen—but they do.

Did you ever see a chronic grumpy? He simply isn't. A sick grin or a sour snarl is best he can do. There must be something in the heart before it can show the face.

Before a man begins to try to turn the world and its millions mischievous inhabitants it might be better to cover the Gila River in California. Though started upon the project with a time estimate of 8 years it is opened only this year.

Two Americans were executed Germany on the charge of having attempted to take the life of many's arch enemy—the Kaiser might as well have been that of any other.

Slowly but surely the human grows and learns. The case of war lies back of the birth of Humanity is a child just beginning to learn that fire burns and power, misused, destroys the world.

A young man arrested for六十 miles an hour told that he was merely practicing if he would make a good speedster. It was a sad failure. Accomplished was to make a officer speed.

If humor be not clean and natural it is counterfeit. The nothing funny about vulgarity; there is anything pleasant a sarcasm. The cynic's heart is a black suit in summer. It bears the sunlight of giddiness incapable of reflecting it.

A New York Times man free press and free speech are necessary to America during the war, and they are necessary to the health of any democracy always—war or peace. Without free speech and a free press the very democracy becomes a mockery of the minds of the people.

Electricity.

A Los Angeles woman secured divorce from her husband too noisy about the house and all she did was to sing. Her husband got on a tirade, thought her singing might annoy him. Appeal him? We know there's anything that makes a fool like murder it is to have body about him unless he when he's lost his collar button.

In a local divorce proceeding, a woman who was accused of too noisy about the house and all she did was to sing. Her husband got on a tirade, thought her singing might annoy him. Appeal him? We know there's anything that makes a fool like murder it is to have body about him unless he when he's lost his collar button.

According to the word of a man just arrived from Europe, French are conducting air raids. The light of knowledge and wisdom will always find its way through the walls of darkness. Light is too positive a force to be turned aside by courage and superstition, to be an uplifted sword or a bursting shell.

Chancellor Michaelis declared the submarine campaign will be war. So said Von Tirpitz time ago. Count Zeppelin, the aircraft would do the same. His prophecy that it will not be correct that only will not be Zeppelin's that will end the fate of the nations shall be done in the air it will be the war America that do the deciding.

People often speak of dark brown studies, golden dreams, white-winged thoughts and ideals, and it is very probable they speak correctly and in what is known as the color scheme in which the universe. Yet who knows his ideas are right? Who knows the science of which it is composed? Some degree of economy is everything in the world, even about that elusive thing called science. At this point the world thinks and theorizes, and when they are in agreement, they are in agreement. At this point the world is divided, and they are in disagreement. With the world ever one answer to that eternal riddle?

PACIFISTS GET COLD SHOULDER.

(Continued from First Page.)

Peace Coterie Denied Use of Trinity Auditorium for Its "Conference."

Trinity Auditorium was denied the peace clamorers last night after a committee of directors had listened to the ballyhooing of the speakers for several hours and decided it was unworthy such a temple. A policeman was at every door in the converted theater in the Walker Building, to which the meeting was transferred.

The affair was advertised as the "Third American Conference of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace." Mostly nice old men or eager middle-aged women attended. Occasionally a body bearing a shrewd Teutonic face arrived for a short audience, but declined to take the meeting seriously and quickly left.

Former Senator John D. Works presided. Job Harriman spoke. The heart of the meeting was given over to collecting money.

Advice.

REDUCE FOOD COSTS BY EATING CEREALS

MOST PRACTICAL MEANS OF CUTTING TABLE EXPENSES.

Wholesomeness and Adequacy of Diet. Would not be lowered especially if Boiled Grains, Mashes and Breads Made of Corn Meal are Used.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE)

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The most practical means of reducing table expenses without decreasing the wholesomeness and adequacy of the diet lies in increased use of cereal foods, especially boiled grains, mashes and breads made of corn-meal and cereals other than wheat.

Cereals contain most of the important food elements which the body needs and yet are comparatively inexpensive. They are primarily a source of starch, needed by the body to yield energy. They furnish also considerable quantities of protein, one of the most important usually obtainable in the expensive food elements needed to build the body and keep it in repair. In addition, cereals furnish mineral matter, fats, fiber and, especially, cellulose. Cellulose is a little-known substance which regulates body activities. Cereals, therefore, may be used as the relatively inexpensive basic for meals. It then becomes necessary only to eat with them comparatively small quantities of higher-priced foods to make up a proper balance among the needed elements.

CEREALS INTERCHANGEABLE. When animal foods or other nitrogenous foods are not available and are used in the diet, the various grains may be interchanged freely as availability, cost, or preference dictates. The starch of all the cereals is practically the same. Protein, fat and mineral matter are found in different kinds, but so slightly that the difference need not be considered in the ordinary mixed diet. In such a diet, therefore, corn or oatmeal, for example, may be satisfactorily substituted for whole wheat, or vice versa, without detracting from the wholesomeness of the meal.

FORMS OF CEREAL FOOD.

The most common form in which cereal food is consumed is bread. The food value of bread, however, comes from the cereal of which it is made, not from the flour. Therefore whether we eat our cereal ration in baked or boiled form. If cereals are to be made a more important feature of the diet, mashes and boiled grains, as well as baked doughs, should be eaten in greater quantity. Practically any of the cereals may be used in making some type of bread. Wheat has been most used because its gluten makes possible the making of the dough. Flours and mashes of the other grains, however, may be made into baking powder breads and many of them can be substituted for some of the wheat.

Breakfast foods should be chosen carefully if economy is desired, since the form in which the food is purchased largely determines the cost. Meals from which mashes may be made are the best buy. One pound of cereals, however, will cost only 15 cents a pound, while specially prepared grains may cost up to 48 cents or even more per pound. Bulk breakfast cereals, such as oatmeal, commonly may be purchased for lower prices than the same kinds put up in cartons.

ONE WAY.

One way to lessen the cost of breakfast foods is to buy whole grains from a feed store and eat them cold, with a coffee or other grain mill. The cracked grains when sauted properly, boiled thoroughly, and served with butter or sugar and cream or milk, make wholesome and palatable food.

The home-ground grains, used alone or with flour, also may be used satisfactorily in bread making. Boiled grains, such as rice, barley, corn meal, or hominy, may be combined with cheese, eggs or meat, which add both flavor and nitrogenous food elements.

The important place of cereals in the diet and ways in which they may be used to reduce living expenses are discussed in "Cereal Farmers' Bulletin No. 817," "Cereal Foods," recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

King in a Missouri Court

[Kansas City Times.] The first and only time a European king was brought suit in a Missouri court forms the basis of a story for the Booneville Republican, which got out a masty law book and recited how Frederick William, King of Prussia, was sued in St. Louis to recover funds stolen by an ascending Prussian postmaster.

The petition in part is that "the plaintiff states that he is the sole man of the kingdom of Prussia and as King thereof, that his will expressed is the only law of that country and is the only legal power there known to exist."

No Favorites.

(Continued from First Page.)

A. P. Meub, member of the Pasadena High School faculty.

Harold Herlihy, associated with his father, W. H. Herlihy, grocer.

Earl Barker, son of Charles A. Barker, of the Barker Brothers Furniture Company, of Los Angeles.

Lester Breiner, merchant, son of John Breiner, Pasadena pioneer.

Robert Little, real estate agent.

Leroy Reinecker, former coxswain of the Stanford varsity crew.

Robert Rohne, automobile dealer.

John S. Hibben, son of Dr. Charles G. Hibben, retired physician.

Charles J. Bryan, associated with his father, Harry Geoghegan, in a Pasadena department store.

James R. Gillman, merchant.

Walter Newton, engineer of the Pasadena City Planning Commission.

FROM OTHER CITIES.

Frederick Bowshell, son of E. P. Bowshell, of E. P. Bowshell Company, of Los Angeles.

Occidental student, son of O. Bishop, the latter of the South Pasadena First National Bank, were drafted in South Pasadena yesterday.

Joseph Geoghegan and Andrew M. Neff, son of E. G. Neff, were drafted in Altadena.

The name of J. B. Coulston, Jr.,

now a member of the American Ambulance Corps, who left four weeks ago, was found in the lists at Lamanda Park. Herbert Hahn, son of former State Senator Benjamin Hahn, was also drafted in Lamanda Park.

Following are a few of the members of the Los Angeles Athletic Club drafted: James Oviatt, haberdasher; James W. Galister, Jr., Whittier; Frank Hauser, the Hauser Packing Company; and H. E. Roach, motion-picture producer.

Farms for Sale.

[Boston Transcript.] With the chautauquas turned into mobilization camps and the Swiss yodelers into soldiers, the literacy test seems to look as though William J. Bryan might have to sell another farm or two.

Big Times in Fishland.

[Cape Cod Magazine:] Tessie Flanagan, 16, of the village of Fishland, was lit up like an excursion boat. She couldn't swim straight.

Salina Splash: Yes, I know. She had the nerve to tell me that she'd fallen into a whirlpool and got dizzy.

What's the Difference?

[Club Fellow:] Ella: I think I'll accept the offer that artist gave me the other day.

Bella: I wouldn't. By the appearance of his pictures, he never seems to have money enough to buy clothes for his models.

Store Closes at One Today

Cooler Dry Goods Co.

Open from 9 to 1 Only

REMOVAL SALE

SUPPLEMENTED BY THE ANNUAL JULY BLANKET SALE

Our July Blanket Sale Closes

July 25th

The greatest and most successful sale of blankets we ever held closes on Wednesday, July 25th. Between now and that date we shall sell all left-overs, odds and ends, soiled and damaged blankets, automobile robes, bathrobes with cords to match, pillows, mattresses, beds and springs at even greater than ever reductions.

Clearances of Clever Sports Hats at \$1.95, \$2.95 and \$4.95

These are shown in the smartest models produced this season; ribbon hats, silk hats, Bangkoks, Henoki, Chinese Schaffel, Belgian split, lisere, crepe and many other materials; and not one of them but is reduced away below its original price, just when their popularity is at its height.

Buy Cut Glass Now at Only \$1.50

A strikingly low price for good cut glass, we admit; and only a special purchase would allow us to sell these nappies, pickle and olive dishes, handle nappies, etc., for so little.

Dainty Muslinwear for Your Week-End House Parties

Bathing Suits for men and boys, from \$1.50 to \$10.

Men's Bathing Shoes

Of canvas, with leather sole, pair 35c

Smart Bathing Suits for Women, \$5.00 to \$8.50

Shown in black and colors; in newest styles for beach or swimming purposes.

Caps and Shoes—of latest styles, in variety, very reasonably priced.

Palm Beach Outing Trousers \$3.50

Lighter, cooler, more comfortable than even flannel—excellent to pair off with a dark coat.

These \$5 White Trousers Should Sell for \$6 but—

We bought them early enough to sell at \$5 and that is the price it will be marked until every pair is sold.

16-button white kid gloves; sizes 5 1/2 to 7; regular price \$3.00, pair \$1.50

16-button white washable doskin gloves; all sizes from 5 1/2 to 7 1/2; were \$3.00, pair \$1.50

"Spots Out" for cleaning one's gloves 50c

Glove Cleaning Paste 25c

New Gabardine and Novelty Weave Skirts

Just placed in stock—these charming light weight, cool wash skirts for outing and beach wearing; sports models with patch or inset pockets—very newest midsummer models, up from \$3.00

Extra Size Wash Skirts—sizes from 32 to 36 waist; we have provided for women of full figure here in most satisfactory manner; good qualities gabardine; smart models with large pockets and button trimmings; prices begin at \$3.25

Neckwear, Special 8c, Two for 15c

Stocks, ascots, jabots and linen collars; values here to 75c, must be disposed of Saturday morning at this low price.

Ribbons Worth to 50c Yard 25c

Pretty ribbons in stripes, plaids and warp prints; suitable for hairbows and sashes for young girls; the collection is unusually varied and desirable.

Very Noteworthy Specials in Fine Kid Gloves

16-button black suede kid gloves; fine French kid; sizes 5 1/2, 5 3/4 and 6 only; regularly \$4. pair \$1.50

Glove Forms—for cleaning your own gloves on: each 25c

Glove Cleaning Paste 25c

Necessities for Picnic Parties

5c Waxed Paper, three packages for 10c

15c Crepe Paper (not all colors), roll 5c

\$2.50 and \$3.00 Novelty Silks, Yard \$1.50

Special inducements are offered to effect quick clearance of these handsome exclusive patterns in novelty

SATURDAY MORNING.

at Once.**EDICATION OF A NEW EDIFICE.****Lutherans Acquire a New Church Home.****Will be Formally Opened Tomorrow Afternoon.****News of Local Flocks and Shepherds.****Indicates new edifice of the First English Lutheran Church of Fifth and Maryland will be dedicated to the glory of Almighty God tomorrow at 1 o'clock. Lutherans of all the parishes of the vicinity are expected to be there.****James W. Ball, Ph.D., pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, will preach the dedicatory sermon and other neighboring Lutheran ministers will participate in the services. Rev. J. Warren, pastor of the parish, will perform the last rites.****The past week special services have been held each evening, starting was Sunday school and other special services have been given. An illustrated copy of the gospel of St. John was given over to the members of the church at which time the pastor brought friends and relatives to the service of greeting.****Other special musical features have been provided for both morning and evening services.****WILL TELL OF MISSIONS.****Mrs. J. Howard Maxwell of Pittsburgh, secretary of the Woman's Missionary Board of the United Presbyterian Church, will speak to morning services in the First United Presbyterian Church, 1121 North Figueroa street.****Rev. W. M. Morris took****two addresses.****One directed to the services given by Rev. S. T. Sorrell and the other was by Rev. E. H. Holtz.****The dedicatory****service, therefore, will be a fitting****week of very interesting****events.****DEAN KNUDSEN TO LECTURE.****At Krotona Institute of Theosophy, Hollywood, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock Dr. A. F. Knudsen will lecture on "The Love of God."****He sets forth that God's love for man is questioned alone in great sermons, and that man is the fundamental life of the universe, and that man is one of the great parts of the drama of evolution.****CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.****SUBJECT FOR TOMORROW.****The subject for tomorrow in the eleven Christian Science churches of Los Angeles will be "Life." The services will be conducted at 11 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the evening, except in the Fourth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh churches, where the evening service will be omitted.****FIRST BAPTIST.****SERMONS BY DR. FRANCIS.****Dr. James Francis has been given a leave of absence from his pastorate from August 1 for four months to engage in army Y.M.C.A. work, will preach at both morning and evening services tomorrow in the First Baptist Church. He will begin his Y.M.C.A. work in the California camps, and extend it to the Northwest, then across the country to the East. A special rally day for the last Sunday of Dr. Francis' leave before beginning his special work.****MISSION FESTIVAL AT EAGLE ROCK PARK.****All the local Evangelical Lutheran churches of the Missouri Synod will hold their annual festival and picnic at Eagle Rock Park tomorrow.****In the morning Rev. W. A. Thiele, pastor of the Billy Sunday Church, will attend services, beginning at 10 a.m. will be held in the High Christian Church, and at 1 p.m. will speak on "The Story of the Philipines." After a year's absence he will return to Manilla to Manilla.****Rev. R. McEntire, will****begin his special work.****TRINITY AUDITORIUM.****DR. SELCEMAN'S THEME.****"The Things Seen and Heard."****He will speak on "The****Ministry of Dr. Barnes N.****Walker, of the Billy Sunday****Church, Twenty-fifth****and Magnolia avenues.****There****is a special service.****On Monday, Dr. Patton will go to San Diego for a few days and on Sunday, July 29, he will preach at the University of Southern California.****WESTLAKE PRESBYTERIAN.****DR. WESTHAFER TO SPEAK.****Dr. S. T. Westhafer will preach in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighth and Hill streets, tomorrow morning on the subject of "Whatever He Sait."****In the evening he will begin a series of sermons on "An Angel's Impressions of Our World."****Rev. W. S. Dwyer, senior in the First English Lutheran Church, Eighth and Hill streets, tomorrow morning, will be on "The Church and the Social Problem," while in the evening he will speak on "The One Religion, or the Other."****Dr. H. Wadsworth will speak in the Union Rescue Mission, No. 145 North Main street, tomorrow evening.****He will be in attendance****on the first night of the****series.****FROM THE SOUTH.****HOUSTON PASTOR IS HERE.****Dr. William States Jacobs, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Houston, Tex., the largest church in the Southwest, Southern As-****sociation will preach tomorrow morn-****ing and evening in Immanuel Pres-****byterian Church, Tenth and Figueroa streets. He will be the preach-****er for two Sundays.****Rev. J. E. Holtz, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Euclid avenue and Eagle street, will speak tomorrow morning on "The Hal-****lows Name."****This will be the sec-****ond of the series of sermons on "The****Lord's Prayer."****In the evening the****subject will be "A Fruitful****Bough."****There will be special mu-****sic at the evening service.****At Bethlehem Norwegian Luth-****erian Church, Fifteenth street and****Dewey will be the pastor. Rev.****Sigurd T. Sorenson, will speak on****"Christ, the Food of Man."****At 7:30 p.m. Norwegian services will be con-****ducted by Zeke.****At the First Norwegian Luth-****erian Church, Fifteenth street and****Dewey, the pastor is the Rev.****T. Sorenson, who will speak on****"The Vision of Anti-Christ."****In the Vernon Avenue Congrega-****tional Church, Rev. William Davies****will speak tomorrow morning on****"The Great Revival."****In the evening there will be a union meeting****with an address by Rev. James E.****Walker.****Frank J. Wheat will address the****Church of the People, Blanchard Hall,****tomorrow morning on "The Greatest****Word Ever Uttered."****A musical programme will be given by****Walter Hastings Olney, baritone, and****Miss Mary F. Denton, piano.****"What Is Meant by a Revival of****Religion?" will be the subject of****Rev. S. W. Gage to-****morrow morning in Trinity Baptist****Church, East First and Hicks streets,****Rev. J. B. Moore, who will speak on****"The Second Coming."****In the Vernon Avenue Congrega-****tional Church, Rev. William Davies****will speak tomorrow morning on****"The Great Word Ever Uttered."****A musical programme will be given by****Walter Hastings Olney, baritone, and****Miss Mary F. Denton, piano.****"What Is Meant by a Revival of****Religion?" will be the subject of****Rev. S. W. Gage to-****morrow morning in Trinity Baptist****Church, East First and Hicks streets,****Rev. J. B. Moore, who will speak on****"The Second Coming."****In the Vernon Avenue Congrega-****tional Church, Rev. William Davies****will speak tomorrow morning on****"The Great Word Ever Uttered."****A musical programme will be given by****Walter Hastings Olney, baritone, and****Miss Mary F. Denton, piano.****"What Is Meant by a Revival of****Religion?" will be the subject of****Rev. S. W. Gage to-****morrow morning in Trinity Baptist****Church, East First and Hicks streets,****Rev. J. B. 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et Abroad**COMMERCIAL
PRODUCE MARKET.**

with the deal is to determine what the nature of the deficiencies are in the production apparatus, to establish the weaknesses, and what these are known, the remedial measures may become effective.

Then, of course, lip-reading comes very naturally and constitutes a necessary part of remedial work, and at the same time it is the fault of many that they do not take methods of shaking them to see if they cannot hear their words employed. It is as yet too soon for the men to become deaf, but the investigations are in the minds of the investigators, who see to what means are developed to induce them to continue speaking.

There are really problems as well as of war, but in some way that modern Indians are wounded and disabled, and has stimulated progress in the treatment of deafness are rapidly advancing.

Indian Women to Vote. [Indianapolis News:] After determining in their council on the tribe's in their council on the ground that modern Indians are not democrats and not monarchists, the Chippewa Indians in consequence gave the suffrage to all women in the tribe.

The fight revolved about Cora, a stenographer, 22 years old, employed by the United States government, who is a solitary woman being seated on the ground. The innovation was dangerous, however, were she to become a member of the governing section of the Indian Service Exchange, extras would be a dozen, case amounts \$500, and the 35 cases of eggs, 50,250 pounds of flour, 100,000 pounds of cheese, 15 sacks of onions and 10 sacks of apples.

Passport for Baby. [San Antonio Light:] The young American ever to apply for a passport to leave the protection of the United States is the six-month-old child of Leslie Booth Lantz, who filed an application in order to go to her husband at Pachucal, Mexico. The question of carrying the infant in arms came up when she was making her declaration at Clerk A. J. Campbell of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who ruled that it was on the side of justice to have the baby issued a passport. Mrs. Lantz is the youngest American out to have even photographs made for identification purposes.

Rubberman's Cafe and Dispensary.

Now is the time to buy a box of this remedy, so as to be prepared in case that any one of your family should have an attack of colic or diarrhea during the summer months. It is worth a hundred times its cost when needed.—A. C. Campbell.

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END FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE NEW DEVELOPMENT WORK IN THE KENTUCKY OIL FIELD

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discounts for a limited time.

Bring it down to \$65 front foot.

Inducements to agents.

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For Mortgages 4% to 6%.

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Robert Marsh G. Co.

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Member Los Angeles Stock Exchange.

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have on hand and offer for sale.

Properties ranging in value from \$1,000,000, bearing interest at 7% per annum, invested at 10% per annum and recommended.

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Information for about the information you are with.

Great Wyoming Oil Fields

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**VOTER HINTS
AT A HOLD-UP.**

**Former City Auditor Charges
Bond Substitution.**

**Autocratically Alter Life of
Issue by Twelve Years.**

**Asks Council to Reconsider
Plan for Early Sale.**

Substitution of short-term bonds, without the consent of the voters, is castigated by W. C. Musket, former City Auditor, in a communication sent the City Council yesterday.

Musket protests, as a taxpayer, voter and citizen, against the proposed sale of \$2,054,400 of power bonds, on the grounds that their issuance, by authority of the voters, was with a retirement provision of forty years, and that the life of these bonds has been autocratically shortened, without the voters' knowledge, to twenty-eight years.

Musket's letter follows in full:

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Los Angeles, Cal.

I read in the public press that you are considering, at the request of the Public Service Commission, authorizing the issuance and sale of \$2,054,400 unsold power bonds.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that in 1914, when we voted these bonds, it was upon the statement that they were to be forty-year serial bonds, that is, one-fourth would be collected every year from 1914 to 1954. Part of the bonds were so printed, signed, countersigned and sealed and sold, a tax of one-fortieth was so collected, and then, without the knowledge or consent of the taxpayers or voters themselves, the issue was changed to twenty-eight-year serial bonds, that is, one-twenty-eighth was to be collected every year from 1914 to 1942.

As a taxpayer, a voter and as a citizen, I desire to call your attention to the issuance and sale of this \$2,054,400 bond, to be repaid from 1917 to 1954.

These bonds should be repaid from 1914 to 1954, as voted by the people, and not otherwise.

Respectfully,

[Signed] W. C. MUSKET.

P.S. Since writing the above I find that your honorable body has acted. Now that you have the above facts before you I ask for a reconsideration of your action.

Alas!

CHRIS COLUMBUS LOSES.

Name of Man that Discovered America has to Pay Alimony, Though Wife Neglected to Ask for It—Up to You Now, Says Judge to Woman.

Christopher Columbus Dustin will have to "dust up" \$12 a month for the support of his two children, as Judge Wood yesterday granted him a divorce on the ground of desecration.

Mrs. Dustin did not ask for the alimony, but, on learning of the two children and their possible dependency, the court entered the sum named, and ruled that it was up to Mrs. Dustin to see the order was enforced.

JAPANESE IS SOUGHT.

Attempts to Attack Six-year-old Girl, but is Frightened Away.

A Japanese 25 years of age, weighing 125 pounds and five feet, six inches tall, is being sought by police for an attempted brutal attack upon a six-year-old Japanese girl, daughter of T. Shirakawa, No. 141 South San Pedro street. The attack occurred yesterday morning at 127 Crocker street.

The Japanese approached the little girl, told her he would buy her some candy, and took her for a long street car ride. At the end of the line she got off, got away from the car, but after walking around returned to the city with the girl, and in a vacant house at No. 327 Crocker street attempted to attack her. The girl's screams frightened him away, however.

MAKE RICH HAUL.

Thieves Leap to Auto Running Board Get Cash and Draft.

Two armed men who leaped upon the running board of a moving automobile at Central and Slauson avenues robbed J. C. Stansell, No. 251 Oakland street, Pasadena, early yesterday of a \$1500 draft and \$270 cash. The robbers also secured \$75 in money and jewelry from Miss May Allen, who was Mr. Stansell's companion.

The report of the robbery was made to Officer Hess of the University division, who hurried to the scene of the robbery, but was unable to find either of the men. Detectives Moore and Condarra were detailed to the case.

OVERSLEPT HIMSELF.

But for This Patient Might Have Made His Getaway.

Walter Lechner's penchant for sleeping prevented his escape from Patton, after he had evolved a clever scheme to get away. He hid himself under the coverings of furniture in an auto van that was returning to Los Angeles after making a delivery at the insulation. Only for his fault that he went to sleep and had to be awakened after the car arrived at the local garage he would have slipped away.

SEVER MARITAL TIES.

Boat Owner and Wife Twenty Years His Junior Didn't Get Along.

Another case of incompatibility between spring and fall in life's years was made right yesterday by Eddie W. Stansell, who married W. F. Bert, owner of a Catalina glass-bottom boat, a decree of separation from a wife twenty years his junior. The ground was desertion.

Held as Links in Chain of Crime.



Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Browne, and the limousine that they are alleged to have used in the drug-running activities of the Cohen gang.

Practical.
**URGES THAT ARMY
USE MAORI FLAX.**

**SANTA MONICA'S PARK CHIEF
TELLS OF IRON CLOTH.**

**Wants Wide Commercial Cultivation
of Ornamental Plant from
Which Native New Zealanders
Made Linen that with Roughtest Use Outlasted the Owner.**

The Maori or New Zealand flax, a plant now grown in parks of this country as a landscape beautifier, should be cultivated for more practical purposes, as a means of reducing the H. C. of L. and even for making uniforms for our "Scammonies" elsewhere in France," says John MacCormac, Santa Monica Park Superintendent. He declared the native Maoris formerly made a kind of linen from this plant that would withstand the hardest wear and tear of the New Zealand brush, and actually lasted longer than the life-time of a man.

There are a number of these plants around the fountain circle in Palisades Park, Santa Monica. They closely resemble in outline the Spanish yucca or yucca, having the same form of long, sharp, spiky fronds and when about to blossom shoot out a long stalk many feet in the air. The plant is much larger than the yucca, however, the leaves often being ten or more feet in length, while the stalks are in proportion. They bear flowers of a richly variegated tint, that grow in clusters.

Despite the coarseness and durability of this flax, Mr. MacCormac says, he has seen garments made by the Maoris from its fiber that rivaled the finest Irish linen in snowy whiteness.

Because of its wearing qualities, the Park Superintendent suggests that it would be the ideal material from which to fashion army uniforms, while if fashioned into civilian garments, it would render unnecessary the purchase of many new suits.

Eager.

SIX WANT REWARD.

Express Company Cannot Decide Who Really "Turned Up" Police-man Bandit; So It Requests Superior Court to Sift Merits of Claims.

As six persons wish to share in the reward of \$500 for "turning up" Albert J. Griffiths, the policeman that robbed a messenger of more than \$40,000, December 6, 1916, Wells Fargo and Company yesterday gave up hope of an amicable settlement and filed an interpleader in the Superior Court, inviting the six claimants to appear before the judge and have their rights adjudicated.

Those declaring their belief they should receive the \$500 are: L. F. Clark, K. L. Sinclair, W. B. White, Fred R. Parsons, J. C. Fitzgerald and E. G. Beraw. The last four are the detectives who secured the confession of Griffiths, who is now in San Quentin serving a three-year term for the crime.

FOR AMBULANCE UNIT.

Theaters and Cafes Are Going to Put on a Midnight Show.

A big midnight performance to raise funds for the Second Ambulance Company of the California National Guard will be staged next Friday night at the Burbank Theatre, with the curtain going up at 11:30 p.m. and last until 2 a.m.

Feature acts from the Orpheum, Fantasias, Hippodrome and Burbank theaters will appear, as well as entertainers from Levy's, the Bristol, McKee, Forum, Rathskeller, Turner Hall, Del Monte, John's, Marlow's, and other cafes. Charlie Murray will act as stage manager of the affair.

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Boat Owner and Wife Twenty Years His Junior Didn't Get Along.

Another case of incompatibility between spring and fall in life's years was made right yesterday by Eddie W. Stansell, who married W. F. Bert, owner of a Catalina glass-bottom boat, a decree of separation from a wife twenty years his junior. The ground was desertion.

Diamond Loans, 1 to 2 Per Cent.

Klinger, 204-7 Spring St., Third and Spring.

Established fourteen years.

**Round-up.
ON BACK TRAIL
OF DRUG RING.**

**Two Arrested Here Believed
Members "Cohen Gang."**

**Apprehension of Syndicate
Head Now Thought Near.**

**Woman and Husband Alleged
Opium "Runners."**

ROBBS BABY'S BANK.

Evidence was unearthed yesterday by detectives and Federal agents which, it is alleged, definitely connects Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Browne, known as the "royal family," who were arrested early yesterday morning at No. 4914 First avenue, with the famous "Cohen gang" of drug smugglers. The only member of this notorious gang who now remains unapprehended is Louis Cohen, the head of the organization. The gang, which was known as the "syndicate," operated in every big city in the United States and in Canada, Mexico and the British Isles.

Mr. and Mrs. Browne, who were arrested by Detectives Brian Ross, Jones, McHugh, Patrick, and Federal Agents Buck and Putman, were lying, the officers assert, on a spotless white coverlet, smoking "yen shee," in pipes worth several hundred dollars.

The couple, both of whom are alleged to be the local agents for the drug syndicate. Their automobile, a big, expensive limousine, was confiscated by the Federal agents, has been frequently seen upon the highway between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Browne were arrested after having been under surveillance for two months. In the room in which the two were arrested the officers claim to have found packages of heroin, opium and cocaine.

A quantity of "yen shee," a derivative of opium, was also found upon a stand, it is claimed.

At the City Jail yesterday both Browne and his wife denied the charge and said they would fight it to a finish.

BROWNE GIVES AGE TO OFFICERS.

Continued inability to locate Mrs. Jessie Ulmer, who charges Mexico Arsenio and Max Barbov with the theft of her diamonds, caused Superior Judge McCormick to grant a continuance yesterday of the trial until August 14. This was asked by the defense, which wanted time to subpoena witnesses when Arsenio appeared. The latter yesterday declared that he had testified in the Barbov case without having been told of his right to refuse doing this.

CANT FIND HER.

Following yesterday's meeting of the Criminal Complaints Committee of the grand jury, it was officially stated that the charges and evidence in the matter of alleged graft by the officers will be taken up by the entire body. That it was stated, had no special significance.

THE COHEN GANG.

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JULY 21, 1917.—[PART II]

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Coffee
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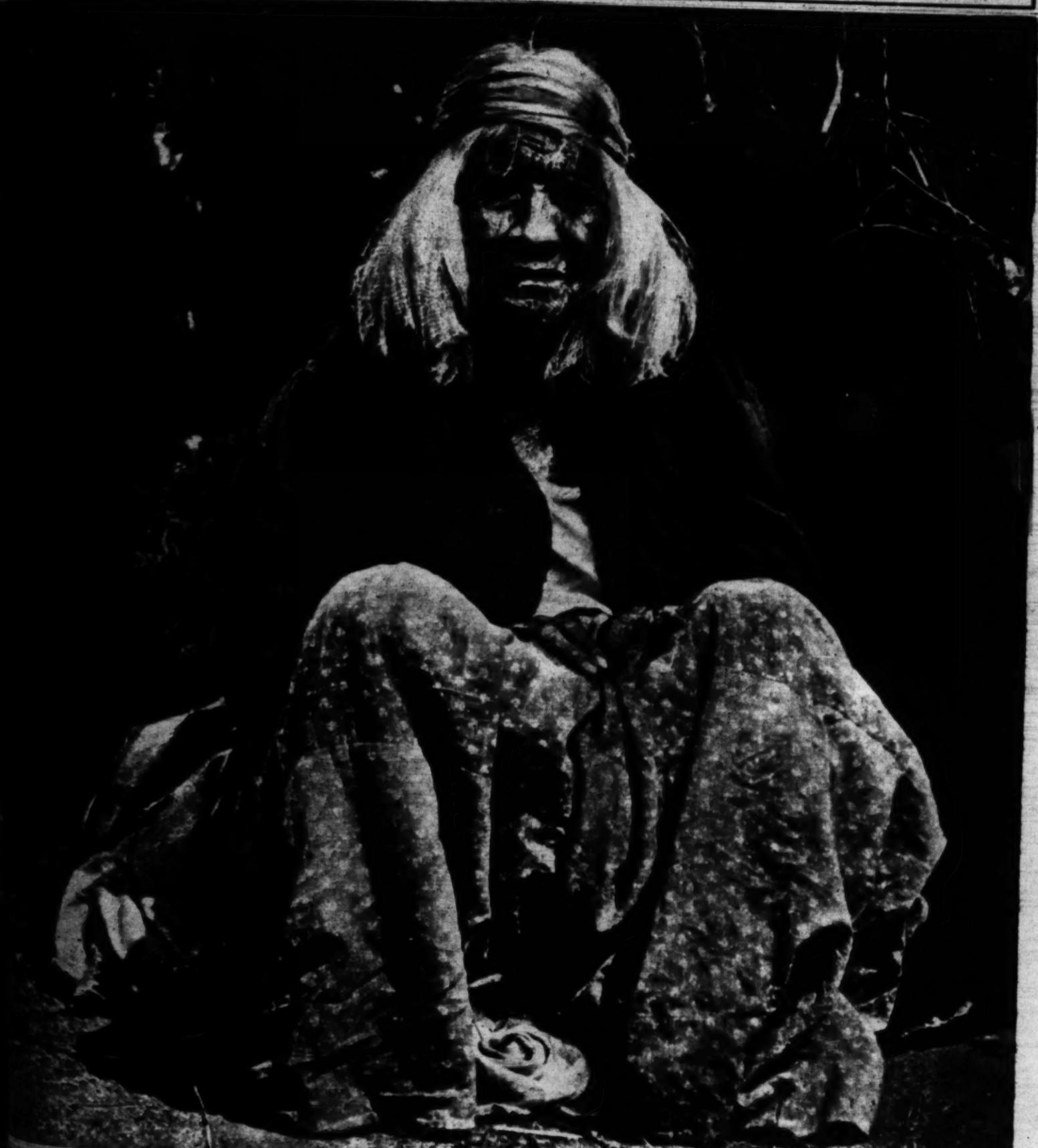


LOS ANGELES, JULY 21, 1917.

"LIBERTY UNDER LAW."

[1781—1917.] TEN CENTS.*

A Belle of Other Days



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Literary Notes.

Classified Advertising.

Business Directory.

Local News: Fact and Comment.

Financial: Markets.

lar fund to furnish comforts for soldiers.

WASHINGTON. The food bill was passed by the Senate and will go into conference with a committee of the House.

President Wilson promises to take a hand the coming week to put an end to the Skirmish Board row.

SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

That the United States will not Have Two Hundred Thousand Troops in France Before September Next Year is Asserted by High Authority, and Some Source

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and corrected before dark tonight
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of the printer. Copies will be mailed
to local exemption boards beginning
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Grim scenes on the battle line in France



A British howitzer at work during the battle of the Aisne.



A great German battery smashed to smithereens by an Allied shell.



A park of French tanks.



German prisoners drawing last drops from the wine barrel.



French soldiers giving post cards to German prisoners.



Mass in an under ground trench during a lull.



"Posing it out" at Fort Meyer, Va.



Husky Americans left are British



Mr Huntington shows a new way to darn socks.

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[Saturday]

Aug. 18, 1917.]

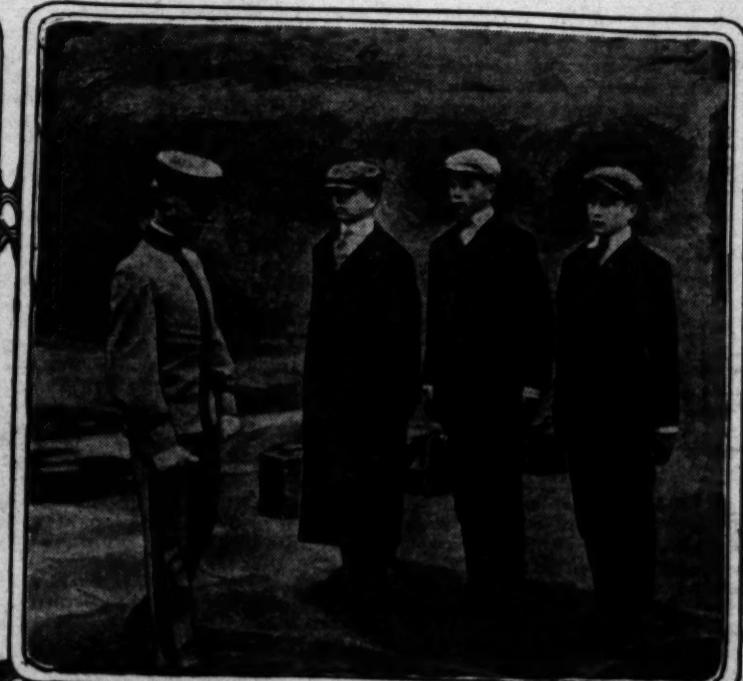
Pictures of the Day

What Our Boys Are Doing
to Help Win the Big Fight.

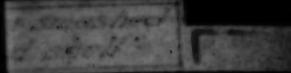
Keeping Up Our End.



"Playing it out" at officers' training camp
at Fort Meyer, Va.



Cadet officers sizing up new comers
at West Point.



Husky Americans contracted with British troops. Second and fourth from left are British recruit sergeants. Young giants are Americans.

Aug. 18, 1917.

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Aug. 18, 1917.



Buntington shows a naval reserve
to darn socks.

During a battle



"Guarding her pups"
Our undersea boats and a "mother ship."

131

SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

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LOS ANGELES TIMES MAGAZINE

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY

CALIFORNIA.

And our expanding Pacific Empire, acknowledged seat of a sensuous western civilization and of a coming mightier commerce.

Los Angeles Times

Illustrated Magazine

Editorial Page

Saturdays.

Twentieth Year. Volume XII. No. 3.

Average Circulation in 1917—4 Months: Gross 112,712; net, 111,421 Copies Weekly.

For Scope, Objects and Aims, Contents, prices, and other information for subscribers and new readers, see page 28.

The National Air.

A NUMBER of august and eminent professors of harmony and music are fuming around the upper strata of the blue ether of refinement and culture. They are hunting for a new national air for the United States.

They have listened with a critical ear to the "Star Spangled Banner" and they have decided that it will not do at all.

It is too high, or too hard to sing, or too something or other.

It doesn't rhyme right and it has a split infinitive or some other dreadful thing.

Anyhow, the English people do not like to hear it.

Wherefore they have decided to heave it overboard into the dark oblivion of expert disapproval.

Well, well! We are not as much excited about this project as we feel we ought to be.

This nation seems to have struggled along pretty well for some time on this same old piece.

Every evening when the sun went down the "Star Spangled Banner" has been played from time immemorial at every army post. As the last rays of the sun faded from the parade ground, the quick pulsing notes of "Retreat" rippled from the army bugles. At the last note, the sunset gun crashed out the signal and the military band lifted the heart in your breast by the glorious music of the "Star Spangled Banner," while the old flag floated down from the flagstaff into the waiting arms of the color guard. The soldiers never found anything the matter with the tune.

The "Star Spangled Banner" did well enough to be played by the ship's band when one of our war vessels went down in the tornado at Samoa and the doomed crew cheered the music.

The "Star Spangled Banner" has been played over many American battlefields. It has sent American soldiers into action; it has been played over the graves of thousands of American soldiers.

That the English do not like it is probably true, some of the words of the song having a distinct historical application. At the same time, it is a part of our national history. We did have wars with England, and men died in them. Even in the interests of international courtesy, it seems a good deal to ask that we should scratch from the records of our army and navy all events displeasing to the English King, or that we should slap our national song in cold blood.

But after all, there is not much to worry about. National songs are not made to order by professors of music and young lady poets. National songs are caught up from the mud and grime of the trenches; they come into being on the march when some soiled buck private in the long, swinging column strikes up a humble ditty of the day and passes it along to the

rear until the baggage mules of sition to power, but they could never act in concert in the organization of power. If a world war were not in progress; or if all outside Russia were serene, it would be interesting to watch the developments in a nation where authority, as represented by the Cossacks and liberals, is confronted alike by Socialism and anarchy. Just now Russia is concerned much more with her internal dissensions than in keeping her pledges to the other allied nations. Her ministers are making learned speeches about Russian freedom and Russian faith; but by the time one of these has finished his speech some faction has relieved him of his job. Never was there a more striking human exemplification of the "banderlog" of Kipling's Mowgli stories.

At the time those were written the "Banderlog" were supposed to typify the French people—and literary France has not yet forgiven Kipling for the insult—but the revolution and after has given them a special significance in relation to Russia.

France's view of the progress made by the "new" Russia is tersely expressed in the following extract from *Le Temps*, Paris: "In the naive springtime of their illusions the Petrograd revolutionists believe they are sending us original solutions of the war, elementary and genial like the egg of Christopher Columbus. But we see only the arrival of German divisions drawn from the eastern front."

Fraternizing between Russian and Teutonic soldiers has stopped along practically all the northern front because of the duplicity of the Germans on a sector of the Riga front. A certain Russian regiment had withheld all German blandishments to come out and talk things over and the regiment was overwhelmed by asphyxiating gases, rifle and artillery fire, hand grenades and trench mortars. Prussian militarism fraternizes with nobody excepting the mad ruler of a disrupted empire.

A Los Angeles rabbi says that true civilization has not failed, though the world seems to have forgotten God and goodness. Real civilization, says the rabbi, is based on kindness and brotherly love and that spirit is still abroad in the world. So long as there is an organization like the Red Cross in existence there is hope for the human race. "Life is good and evil cannot corrupt it; life is positive and cannot be destroyed."

At least one good act to the credit of Gov. Stephens was the signing of the prison segregation bill, making reform more probable for young offenders. The young delinquent is not an old and hardened criminal, and to treat him as such certainly does not have a tendency to reform him.

Thousands of inventors are at work trying to suggest something that will do away with the submarine menace. The discovery may be made by accident. A sheet of paper, coated with a certain chemical and lying by chance on a laboratory table, disclosed to a German physician the marvels of the X-ray.

The law against carrying concealed weapons does not apply to the young man who is equipped with the weapons furnished by Uncle Sam, provided he wears a suit of khaki.

It is a safe bet that when another war comes on, the brewers and distillers will be "feminist" it.

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Shots from the Magazine
It used to be that the United States could do business on ciphers. Now it requires nine.

There are not so many Turks in the United States show that there were about 30,000 cases of infantile paralysis and 5000 deaths in the three-year period from 1910 to 1916. During the three summer months of 1916 there were 20,000 cases and about 6000 deaths. One-third of this number occurred within the limits of New York City.

Community singing is becoming quite popular in Los Angeles, and there ought to be a law against leaders starting the tunes too fast.

One would naturally expect to find that the ravages of this epidemic would have increased the infant mortality of New York during the summer months. But the actual number of deaths of children under two years of age was less in New York last summer than in any other summer during the ten years. Physicians of the health department assert that this increase in infant mortality was due to the fact that parents were frightened by the menace of the disease, and gave more study and attention to infant sanitation than ever before.

This reminds one of the experience of Paris during the German invasion of 1870. It was supposed that the infant mortality rate would double or treble because it was not possible to get milk for children. But the statistics showed marked diminution in infant mortality; the reason assigned for this was that mothers were forced to nourish young babes with their own milk because there was no milk supply. These statistics have never been popular with the manufacturers of infants' foods.

The police have taken into account a number of the military fragists who have been placed in the White House for the last months. Ever so often they do a worthy thing.

The Italian commission has tour of this country may come to Los Angeles. The latest word out for the representative people who have done so much art, music and history.

A three course dinner is latest suggestion in the line of conservation. Soup, meat and dessert are enough. There are people in the world today who in want of a single meal staple of diet.

We laugh at the sweet girls and the boys who lay aside studies of the public schools; we love them, and admire them considerably. Heaven blesses them, prosper them. They are the people of the future.

A woman in New York sent the authorities by sending word that she wanted a permit granted her by the minister stopped. She did not need money. No wonder some claim that the sex are not politics.

It will be recalled that Benjamin Franklin, who once said there never a good war or a bad peace, was the same Benjamin Franklin who, as a member of the Continental Congress, organized the armies of the United States and put George Washington in command. He was also one of the committee of five of the Continental Congress who framed the Constitution. He preached three simple as well as practical.

Wireless.
When wild waves lash the iron-bound ship

In ruthless fury, far beyond the sun,
Reducing it to helplessness, the sea
Enslaving it beyond its power to move.
Lo! Far and fast goes forth a call,
Entreating sister ships to render aid,
So saves the wireless these poor souls
die.

Should it not flash, and roar in alarm,
—[Charles H. Mair, in *Robert's Magazine*.]

A great people we are. It is claimed that Noah's ark was built according to correct engineering. The statement is made by

the engineers. If the ships are well built, there will be no kick from any explosion. Summon Noah, Ham, and Japheth as expert wit-

ness, Cri
y 21, 1917.]

Infant Paralysis.

STRINGENT regulations are being enforced by the health and police authorities of New York City to prevent a recurrence of the epidemic of infantile paralysis that terrorized the New York City during the last three sum-

mers. Health records for the United States show that there were about 30,000 cases of infantile paralysis and 5000 deaths in the three-year period from 1910 to 1916. During the three summer months of 1916 there were 20,000 cases and about 6000 deaths. One-third of this number occurred within the limits of New York City.

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VACATION TRIPS

Book Reviews; Literary Notes.

PART IV.

Lists; Classified Advertising.

Business Directory.

PART V.

Really News; Fact and Comment.

Photo.

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House.

[July 21, 1917.]



DEALY beloved, friends and fellow citizens, your Eagle has spent a great deal of time in this beautiful land of the sun, and as he has always tried to be a decent kind of bird he naturally has a great many friends—more perhaps than he deserves. But he would not willingly lose the least of these numerous friends.

As your Eagle has come to be known here he has got a reputation of being a wise bird—again more perhaps than he deserves. But this is a reputation he bears with great equanimity.

These friends and this reputation bring him a great many inquiries on all sorts of subjects. The war being the thing uppermost in most minds these summer days, naturally is the subject on which the Eagle is consulted most. Many call upon the Eagle to know when the war is going to stop—perfectly easy subject to answer, and one upon which the Eagle has an answer in a slug made on the linotype. The slug reads, "I do not know." Another subject on which he is often consulted is who will win. The Eagle had an answer made on the linotype to this question, too. "Quien sabe?" This slug he has now thrown into the hell-box, to be melted up for other uses.

Since America got into the scrap your Eagle has got a stereotyped answer in big letters, copper-faced. To all inquirers now he answers, "We shall, of course." And when asked for the ground of his confidence he goes back to the Civil War times and quotes a verse, "For right is right since God is God, and right the day must win. To doubt would be disloyalty, to falter would be sin." And do you know, friends, your Eagle has to find a single American who does not accept this answer as satisfactory.

Now your Eagle's friends bother him as to why we are in the war, the answer to which is so plain that your Eagle is astonished that so many intelligent Americans

should seek information on a subject so obvious. It shows that they do not read the newspapers, or if they do they do not read the right ones. For your Eagle is persuaded that no person of competent mind can possibly read the big journal for which the Eagle is the emblem carefully and continuously and fail to grasp why Uncle Sam was forced to buckle on his sword and take the field in the foreign war. Both sides of the great scrap in Europe were determined to have America join in their entangling alliances. Each side tried to put the other in bad with America, and Entente diplomacy, more shrewd than that of the Central Empires, triumphed over the Kaiser and his advisers, and they fell by these machinations of their enemies.

They insulted America, made passes to slap Uncle Sam's face and to kick the seat of his pants, until patience ceased to be a virtue and your country and mine against her will was forced to enter the maelstrom of European imbroglios, and thus was drawn into the entangling alliances that have made us part and parcel of the war. Anyone who has read carefully the indignities offered to Americans, the damages inflicted on American property, and the American lives sacrificed to Prussian impudence, and sees any way out of the war, is either a traitor to the interests of his country, or is so muddle-headed he cannot think straight. They are the only two heads under which objectors to the war can be classified. Fall in, ye bad Americans, under one head or the other as may seem best to suit your case.

But Uncle Sam is no narrow-minded or short-sighted person. He is philosophical to the last degree. Having been forced into the war, he is in it for good, and in it in order to make future slaughters as nearly impossible as may be. This is the consideration that reconciles your Eagle to the entrance of our country into the conflict. He sees great good in the future to come from our participation in the great struggle. When he enunciates these thoughts to his friends, they naturally want to know what the advantages are. So the Eagle proposes to devote the rest of this little scream to an elucidation of these points.

First and foremost he sees in our participation in the war a chance that amounts to a certainty that autocracy will crumble and the thrones on which they rest will go into the scrap heap. He sees the triumph of democracy in our entering into the great conflict.

one. When they thieve it is called kleptomania. When they lie it's misinformation. When they are violent and cruel it is nerves. When they go back on a contract it is lack of business methods. When they gamble and lose money some brute has taken advantage of their ignorance. When they drink they have been driven to it. And when they murder it was cruel provocation.

Now, since the ladies insist that their moral stamina, their intelligence, their judgment and their capabilities are in every way equal to those of the male of the species, it is scarcely sporting of them to make such a fuss over their responsibility in one mere sin, when they have the advantage in every other field.

They ought to be rather proud of the fact that they are frankly regarded as the stronger and nobler sex in at least one department. Men are firm enough in having each other punished adequately for all other crimes from murder down, thus admitting but one real weakness in their sex. A logical suffragette should clamor for equal punishment for both sexes in all sins rather than squeal because her sex has to bear the brunt of a mere one.

Catch a man cheating at golf or cards. What does his own sex do to him? He soon becomes a social pariah. But when woman cheats at golf or cards she invariably gets away with it—after all, one must not expect too high a standard from the sex. If a man fails to pay his debts of honor, heaven help him! But a woman who loses is rarely expected to pay up. If a man breaks a promise of marriage—damages de luxe. But the man who would dare sue a woman for breach of promise—what sort of a fellow do we think him? And a woman may marry for money or position or any other despicable reason and society smiles. But the man who marries for money never lives it down. And in these days if a man is a slacker, a shirker, and fails to come up to the standard of patriotism, woe is he. But even in the few mild departments that the women have been called upon to make sacrifices in there is no system for seeing that they do it. And quite a number of them relieve their consciences by copy. So they just advertised themselves

In this your Eagle sees an end of wars in future times, and this is why he is glad his country is in the war. Irresponsible governments, autocracies, tyrannies, and unlimited monarchies are and have been the cause of this and of previous wars in nearly every case. They do not have to do the fighting nor suffer the inconveniences of the war, and they can afford to get up a scrap whenever they feel inclined to. Democracies know that the people have to do the fighting and to undergo nearly all the suffering of every war, so they are naturally reluctant to start anything in this way.

Another advantage from our entering the war will be that we shall have a word at the council table when peace is made. We are already teaching the belligerents how to fight without personal animosity, and when peace terms come to be arranged we shall be in a position to see that even-handed justice is done all around to all the nations whose representatives sit around the council board.

Another advantage of our being in the war is that it is giving the people of the country a serious object to work for and is making us not only a less frivolous people, but a less wasteful one. In England they are gathering up rags heretofore going to the gehenna and consumed in fire, and America is learning not to put so much good food into the garbage cans of the rich that might go to feed the needy hungry in our great cities. This will be a great advantage to the whole people when the struggle is over, and for at least a generation or two American men and women will be more serious-minded and less wasteful of the good things of the world.

While we shall be less wasteful, the war will teach us to put less store in material things. This may seem to be a paradox, but it is not. Already our people are learning that great riches are more of a trust over which we exercise stewardship than they are an absolute possession, and that there are greater things than money. The churches will be fuller of worshippers, and worshippers will be more full of spirituality after the war than they were before it.

Another inestimable advantage to come out of the war will be that America will have an army sufficiently large and thoroughly equipped in every arm to meet all future emergencies. Your Eagle has always thought and long insisted that the best way of guarding against war is to be thoroughly prepared for war, but he hopes that there will never be another of these international

conflicts to afflict humanity, make a home of civilization, and disgrace civilization.

What then will be the use of a standing army? Here in your Eagle's mind is the real rub, the real thing to look for in the future and guard against. There is an element in the world, and America is part of it, which is at bottom rank scoundrels, embraces all sorts of scoundrels of every brand, and is the real danger for the future. These people are all anti-war because they are anti-army, and they are anti-army because they are anti-government and anti-government because they are anti-property.

Every one is a traitor at heart, and includes Gompers and thousands of his followers, as it does Moyer and his like W.'s, Emma Goldman and her pseudo-socialists. The people are getting awake to their betrayers, are getting their eyes open to disloyalty and their minds clear of illusions as to the dangers of this mass propaganda. Theodore Roosevelt and his catalogue the best citizens in the country as undesirables. He has got his eyes open and he and his former political ally, Gompers, came near getting into a civil war in America at a great meeting the other day in the East. These agitators煽动 strikers whose avowed object is to bring up all the industries of the country, bring an end to the wage era. The world is armed in many places against them undesirable individuals to protect their fields as well as mines and factories from their hellish onslaughts. A court has last been found in New York will not be enough to send the Goldman women to her paramour to jail, and the World War Contra Costa county in California the day had sworn in a small army of lawyers with orders to avoid in every way anything that would provoke the lawless elements of violence. "But," said he, "at the last attempt to destroy property, shoot the man that makes the attempt in his house. This recalls to the Eagle's mind the War days, when other traitors would down the American flag, and God almighty sued his famous order, "If any man tempts to pull down that flag, shoot him in the spot."

Yours for law and order, for won American,

The Eagle
1917

The following extraordinary and candid article was written by a former officer of the army now living in California. His long service in the United States has given him the perspective with which to see the situation in Europe through the same eyes of a general military training as a German Staff Officer. The conclusion to which he comes is that Germany, the entire modern civilization is most inevitably lost, but that, in conquering, the world ruled by the yellow race, starting verdict is that the white race is wholesale dead to a cause.

IN EUROPE I feel that things are more and more out of the hands of governments and will finally be decided by the people themselves.

No peace is in sight so far. The same thing. Everybody holding out to see other side weaken in order to soak them good and plenty. No general desire to stop it all and get together.

Lloyd George, in his Glasgow speech states that the English war aims are same as ever, viz., the annihilation of Germany and her Allies. As long as the proclaimed, the Germans will keep on fighting themselves tooth and nail.

Austria will be weakened by squabbles in the Parliament and by the endeavors of Czechs, Slovaks, Poles and other Slavs to make peace on the basis of autonomy. But the Hungarians and non-Austrians will not see it in the light.

The Bulgarians have what they want to start with, viz; all those parts of Balkans where their race predominates. They will stop when they are assured retaining what they have.

Now that Greece is under Venizelos on the side of the Entente, no further war for "inoffensive" war against that country by Bulgaria remains, provided they have the men and the means to take initiative. Turkey can only remain independent by keeping on fighting.

Germany is undoubtedly looking at general conformation of affairs with anxiety. The Russians cannot do much but since the chances for separate peace or armistice is past, there will be fighting that long line and troops will needed there by the Central Powers. Hamburg must take the initiative; otherwise the bloodshed will be useless on the front.

A New German Offensive.

The German General Staff will no doubt start a new campaign towards Odessa and Kief. They have the advantage there of a disaffected population, the Ukrainian and could conquer large stretches of agricultural land from which to gather food stuffs.

But that presupposes a strong Austria-Hungary behind them.

The German-Austrian policy has been rolled to it at once and declared Poland and independent matters would be better for them now. Half measures and dealing with the Czar's entourage kept them quiet, and everybody in those parts is disatisfied and disgruntled.

It is not the first time in history that the diplomats have lost what the soldiers have won.

The Prussian government has always had the ability to antagonize everybody. No one, not even in Germany, likes it.

Remember that Prussia consists of provinces stolen from its neighbors, and all in ancient times—West Prussia and Posen from Poland under Frederick the Great; Silesia from Austria by the same; Westphalia and Hanover, somewhat earlier, and Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse and Nassau, together with Frankfort, in 1866, by Bismarck.

Prussia has fought and robbed every other German state and other neighbors since it began its career. All in order to augment its power and down Austria. Prussia has been governed by its old provinces, West Prussia and Brandenburg Pomerania, etc. The others have been treated as conquered provinces.

After the Napoleonic wars Prussia took half of Saxony and would have taken all if it had been able to. Alsace-Lorraine, the same race with Baden, German Switzerland, Swabia and Rhineland, were mis-

THE LANCER

OUR boardings have been plastered with "When Women Sin" signs lately, with a nice little homily to the effect that woman always pays and man always goes scot-free. That means that a movie drama has been written round this tragic subject and masculinity is expected to wallow in conscientious excogitations, the while new womanhood looks down its nose and fervently murmurs "hear, hear!"

But as a matter of fact, now, there is really only one sin that women can't commit with impunity, and only one sin that men can sometimes get away with. And as the world is chock full of a vast variety of attractive sins, the rest of which certainly enjoy the single standard in theory although they are largely feminine privileges in practice, it seems to me the ladies are being peculiarly selfish in denying man his one near-privilege.

Women can even get away with murder half the time. How many women get hanged in this country? I have heard indignant suffragettes point to the fact that nearly every woman in the City Jail is there for the one sex offense, while never a man languishes in jail on a like charge. But that merely proves my assertion. It doesn't mean that women don't commit any other kind of sins; it merely means that they don't get properly punished for 'em. All society waxes sentimental about women sinners in all other departments but

giving away a few of hubby's dollars. Actually there is only one department in which the world demands that women be above reproach and now there is a strong movement to weaken in exacting that. Very well, but madame must remember that the more privileges she enjoys, the higher standard of conduct will be exacted by her, the greater her responsibility, the more systematic her punishment. Privileges bring duties—and by and by the masculine worm will turn.

Where Credit is Due.

Rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's is not very popular in public life. We have so many instances here in town where people who have started great undertakings, laid the foundation of all the possibilities of achievement, did all the investigating and inquiry which lead up to attainment, are quietly shelved when it suits some ambitious politicians to take over the work. Take the case of the little lady who first laid bare the horrors of the City Jail and made a comprehensive report on conditions as a foundation for the agitation of a new one. After The Times took the question up and made it a public issue there was a fine hue and cry and a civic committee was formed—but the little lady was quietly left off of it to make room for more ambitious politicians.

Then there was the matter of the Woman's Training Home. A quiet, unobtrusive little lady made all the necessary investigations and reports on that. But it promised to be a dazzling campaign platform, so her data was quietly annexed by a candidate for the Council, who used the report as personal investigation and even gave interviews to national magazines, taking all the credit. The obscure little investigator is never mentioned. And someone else has long since taken over all the work.

'Twas the same in the matter of another quiet little woman who conceived the idea of making the richer schools care for the poorer schools. She had the whole scheme in full working order when it appealed to a big organization as first-class political copy. So they just advertised themselves

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[Saturday,

July 31, 1917.]

Pictures of the Day

The Entire White Race
to Fall is Prophesied.

GERMAN SOLDIER'S STARTLING PROPHECY.

White Man's Day Ended? By A Retired German Officer.

to afflict humanity, make a mock
ization, and disgrace religion.
then will be the use of a great
army? Here in your Eagle's mind
real rub, the real thing to look into
and guard against. There is an
in the world, and America is full
which is at bottom rank anarchy. It
is all sorts of socialism of every
kind and is the real danger for the
These people are all anti-war be-
cause they are anti-government,
government because they are anti-

one is a traitor at heart, and this
Gompers and thousands of his fol-
as it does Moyer and all his L.W.
mann Goldman and her paramour.
are getting awake to these agi-
are getting their eyes open to their
ity and their minds clear of all
as to the dangers of this curren-
tanda. Theodore Roosevelt used to
the best citizens in the country
strables. He has got his eyes open,
and his former political ally, Sam
came near getting into a civil war
at a great meeting the other
the East. These agitators precipi-
tates whose avowed object is to tie
the industries of the country, to
end to the wage era. The country
in many places against these most
able individuals to protect grain
as well as mines and factories from
high onslaughts. A court has al-
so found in New York with nerve
to send the Goldman woman and
man to jail, and the Sheriff of
Yuma county in California the other
sworn in a small army of deput-
ers to avoid in every way anything
that provoke the lawless element in
"But," said he, "at the first sign
destroy property, shoot the per-
son who makes the attempt in his tracks."
walls to the Eagle's mind the Cle-
ya, when other traitors would pull
American flag, and Gen. Dix issued
famous order, "If any man dares
pull down that flag, shoot him on
for law and order, for everythin-
a

George, in his Glasgow speech, re-
sents that the English war aims are the
same as ever, viz; the annihilation of Ger-
many and her Allies. As long as that is
proclaimed, the Germans will keep on de-
fending themselves tooth and nail.

Germany will be weakened by squabbles in
the Parliament and by the endeavors of the
Greeks, Slavons, Poles and other Slavic
peoples to make peace on the basis of their
nationality. But the Hungarians and Ger-
mans will not see it in the same

The Bulgarians have what they wanted
start with, viz; all those parts of the
Balkans where their race predominates.
They will stop when they are assured of
getting what they have.

Now that Greece is under Venizelos and
on the side of the Entente, no further reason
for "offensive" war against that coun-
try by Bulgaria remains, provided they
have the men and the means to take the
initiative. Turkey can only remain inde-
pendent by keeping on fighting.

Germany is undoubtedly looking at the
present conformation of affairs with much
anxiety. The Russians cannot do much,
but the chances for separate peace
are past, there will be fighting
long time and troops will be
held there by the Central Powers. Hin-
dizing must take the initiative; otherwise
the bloodshed will be useless on that

front.

for law and order, for everythin-
a

The Eagle
MIS. MARK

ing this fine original idea, which
word of credit where it was
ould go on for columns of such
and it is pretty cheap.

**

ination.

a certain beach church took ex-
ause the pastor dined at a place
where liquor was served, although
not himself imbibed. And they were
wrathful because he had invited
men to speak on the question
bonds whom they had reason
had liquor associations.

interesting. Evidently any
between the church and public
ers must result in the certain
the church. Yet, if good peo-
meet any but good people, and peo-
ists never associated with any
ionists, how can they ever
be?

modesty on the part of good
ready to believe in their weak-
ceptibility to contamination, is very
ing. I should prefer to believe that
ers would benefit so much by con-
tion with good people that there
no question of where duty per-
Christians persist in holding
that evil is stronger than good.
will account for so much of our
sins are never allowed to do
delightful and available com-
can we be expected to covet it
it for our own? There is such
disposition to convey the impres-
goodness is frail and fleeting, the
breath of sin will contaminate
whereas the contrary argues
lower so much more credit on
and imbue such a much deeper
ally I prefer to believe that
worth its salt must be able
all temptations and contam-
service it is merely a model
replica of the vessel that is to
my age and face the elements.

The following extraordinary and candid article
was written by a former officer of the German
army now living in California. His long residence
in the United States has given him the proper
perspective with which to see the military situ-
ation in Europe through the same eyes of his tech-
nical training as a German Staff officer.
The situation to which he comes is that Germany
has won the war, but that, in conquering, Germany
has destroyed the entire modern civilization is likely to
be changed down. Another dark age may follow;
the verdict is that the white races are drag-
ging themselves down to wholesale destruction;
the day of the white man is rapidly drawing

managed by old Prussian bureaucrats and
kept from feeling at home.

All Hate Prussia.

Now while everybody in the German-
speaking countries hates the Prussians,
nevertheless the growth of Germany in
modern times dates back from 1871, when
the new empire was formed and Germany,
from being an agricultural country, has become
an industrial-commercial power.

Commerce and industry cannot flourish
except under strong protection and such
laws as will encourage the investment of
capital. Hence, notwithstanding the hatred of
Prussian bureaucracy and the rough and
overbearing manners of the officials, com-
mercial and industrial Germany favor the
present development of the German federa-
tion under the presidency of Prussia.

The state is absolutely Socialistic. No

tion. Immense debts to be paid off. The
whole world assembled against it. Former
friends turned into bitter enemies. No sym-
pathy anywhere. That gives cause for
thought. Many a man in Germany today is thinking
hard to solve the problem.

How did it all come about?

Who is responsible for this unsatisfac-
tory condition?

When Germany Slumbered.

While commercially and industrially the
Germans were successful they lagged behind
the times in not advancing politically
fast enough to keep in touch with the Zeit-
geist. The government is a machine, not
popularized and has been efficient only as
long as everything went along smoothly.

Germany has had no wars since 1871.
While Russia was extending its sway in
Asia, while England was conquering out-

It had great need for economic expansion.
Its colonies in Africa were of no use to
deflect the superabundant population. Its
other possessions in Asia and the islands
of the South Pacific were not available
either. So it came that the government
looked nearer by. The Germans tried to
replace the Polish population in Posen and
West Prussia by German agriculturists.
They endeavored to get an outlet into Tur-
key in Asia, where opportunities offered for
expansion of trade and for colonization as
well.

The Great Conspiracy.

Some advanced the idea of uniting to
the present empire all other adjoining coun-
tries formerly belonging to the ancient em-
pire. They thought of Holland and Bel-
gium, separated but by a few centuries with
their immensely rich colonies in the East
Indies and in Africa, of German Switzer-
land, of Denmark and Sweden and Norway
even as being of Germanic race. Of Ger-
man-Austria and Baltic provinces of Russia,
peopled by descendants of Germans in ages
past and gone.

All these hypothetical and theoretical
plans were published in many works, writ-
ten by men who felt the need for expan-
sion and growth. These books were read
by many men in other countries, men in
charge of their own governments whose
business it was to keep posted. Gradually
the idea grew, based on the historical ten-
dencies of Prussia, that Germany was a
menace to the rest of the Powers. So they
joined to oppose the German expansion.

Under Edward of England the Entente
Cordiale between France, England and Russia
was formed. Italy was weaned away
from its Allies and made to break off when
the time came for action. A strong and
effective press propaganda was established
in other countries, for instance in the United
States. Prussianized Germany came to be
looked upon as the potential enemy of
all.

German diplomacy failed to counteract
these tendencies. They were certainly not up
to date. So when the murder of the
Austrian heir apparent occurred and the
match was thrown into the powder keg the
whole world exploded and ranged itself
against Germany and her Allies.

I presume this unanimous hostility must
have been a great surprise to the German
government. Still, there was no way out of
the mess except by military success. The
result, after three years' bitter war, is a
stalemate at this moment.

Odds Smothering Germany.

Thinking people everywhere and partic-
ularly in Germany itself must see that each
day the odds are becoming greater on the
side of the anti-German coalition and that
the chances for Germany to win the war
are getting slimmer. Hence the people in
Germany must naturally want peace and a
readjustment of affairs.

But how?

Cut off from expansion in all directions
and threatened with annihilation as a
nation, as a country and as individuals, they
must feel that without assurances of future
opportunities to recover their tremendous
losses in men, in treasure and in commerce,
they would gain nothing by adding internal
upheaval to their other troubles. They will
no doubt stick it through to the end, as
a man would who is cornered and sur-
rounded by enemies. Die fighting!

If the Allies were to offer some reasonable
basis for peace by which Germany,
Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey could see
ahead of them a way to further existence,
I have not the slightest doubt that changes
in the internal organization of Germany
would take place that would meet the
demands not only of progressive Germany
itself, but of the rest of the world as well.

Yet the day for a reasonable understand-
ing seems further off now than that at any
time since the beginning of the war.

The longer the war lasts and the more
people are drawn into it, the greater will
be the final ruin and set-back to civilization
in general.

Ruin of White Race.

While all the nations of the white race
are destroying one another the wily Jap-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-NINE.)



TYPES OF GERMAN OFFICERS.

other country has laws taking care of every-
body so well as Germany. The laborer, the
merchant, the manufacturer, all look for
aid, assistance, work and livelihood to the
state.

And are satisfied, or were as long as
everything went all right, and according to
schedule.

Politically, but a very small proportion
of the German people were dissatisfied. The
organization of the government in the em-
pire and the separate states was so well
systematized that there was no desire for
parliamentary government.

But now everything is different. The
machinery has stopped. No more com-
merce; three years of war without the ex-
pected victory and without the expected
increase in wealth and expansion. The
country exposed to conquest and destruc-

lying regions all over the globe, while
France was building up its tremendous co-
lonial empire, while Japan was forming it-
self into a modern power of the first mag-
nitude, while Austria was busy with the
Balkans and Italy in Africa, while the United
States was becoming a world power Ger-
many stayed at home busy with its com-
merce and industry.

Being heir of the leading state, Prussia,
the present empire being nothing but an
enlarged Prussia, it required a strong and
efficient army to protect itself against its
neighbors, all of which had grievances
against it. It required a strong navy to
extend its commerce overseas. Neverthe-
less it added constantly to its difficulties
by its very acts of peace; by its interfer-
ence with English commerce and by its en-
deavors to gain a place in the sun.

[7]

Literary Notes.

Classified Advertising
Directory.

Book News: Fact and Comment
Financial Markets.

Underway campaign to
fund to furnish comforts for soldiers.

WASHINGTON. The food bill was
passed by the Senate and will go into
conference with a committee of the
House.

President Wilson promises to take a
hand the coming week to put an end to

SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

That the United States will not Have Two Hundred
Thousand Troops in France Before September Next
Year is Asserted by High Authority and Same Sou-

lability of 10,000,000 registrants,
the tally sheets had been compared
and corrected before dark tonight
and the master list was in the hands
of the printer. Copies will be mailed
to local exemption boards beginning
not later than Tues-

July 21, 1917.]

IN THE SALT CAVES OF AVERY ISLAND.

Great Natural Wonders. By Frank G. Carpenter.

The Salt Industry.

THE MINES OF THE GULF COAST—DOMES OF SALT BIG ENOUGH TO SEASON THE WORLD. WHERE OUR SALT COMES FROM AND HOW IT IS MINED—THE GREAT SALT LAKE—THE VAST SUPPLY IN THE OCEANS—ENOUGH TO COVER THE UNITED STATES TWO MILES DEEP.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

A VERY ISLAND.—Climb into the airplane of your imagination and fly with me to the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Sight your machine for a point about 125 miles west of New Orleans and about eight miles south of New Iberia on the Southern Pacific Railway. Pick out of

low's "Evangeline" country, and in one of the great bird homes of the world. What is more important, we are right above a mountain of the purest rock salt. It contains enough of the mineral to salt the tails of all the birds upon earth, to preserve all the meat and fish and other food products we shall send to our allies in Europe. It contains enough to furnish all the salt we need for munitions and fertilizers and other industrial uses, and enough to make countless millions of statues like that of Mrs. Lot on the shores of the Dead Sea.

We have come here to investigate the salt, but our way to it is through the homes of the birds, and we will see them in passing. One of the owners of Avery Island is

any one of them without touching. The ceilings are sixty feet high, and each of the great rooms has a cubic capacity equal to that of a five-story house. There are scores of such rooms, and they are connected by railroads, upon which the pure salt, which has been blasted down with dynamite and broken up with picks, chisels and sledges, is carried upon cars to the shaft.

There comes a car now. It contains three tons of this crystal white rock. The white shows out in contrast with the bare brown skin of the half-naked negro who is driving the mule. More than one million tons of salt have already been taken out of this mine. It has been blasted out of these mighty chambers, the roofs of which are

The first is Belle Isle, the next Camanche, the third Avery Island, the fourth Weeks Island and the last the one which Joseph Jefferson owned and where he had his winter home. They are now mining salt on Weeks Island and the block has been said to contain something like six million tons of pure white rock. The depth of the deposit is unknown. The shafts have ready gone down six or seven hundred feet, and the bottom is still to be reached.

Fifteen Hundred Million Tons.

There are vast deposits of salt just across the boundary of Louisiana to Texas. I have before me a report made by Prof. E. T. Dumble, who was formerly in

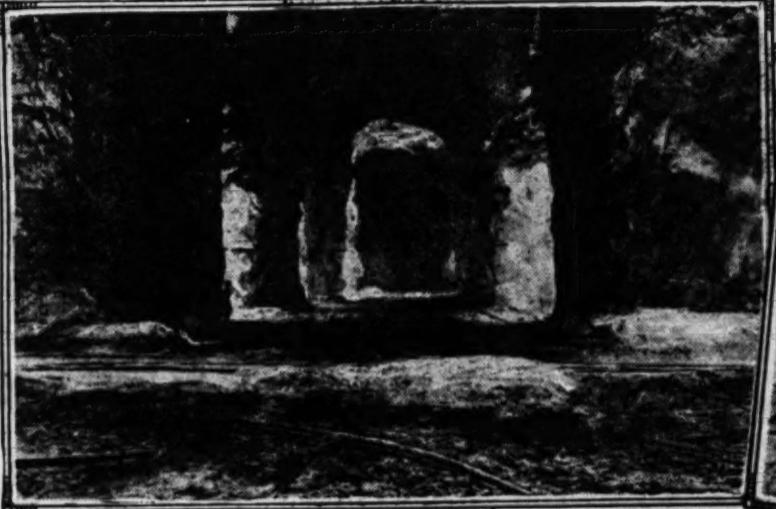
of the Island, another big rise in salt caused on account of the Civil War. This caused Mr. Avery to make salt by boiling the water. The salt rose to as high as a barrel, and both Confederates and Federals depended upon Louisiana for a part of the supply.

It was at this time that John M. Avery sent negro workmen to deepen the wells and one of them came back saying he had struck a sunken log and could go no farther. Mr. Avery investigated and the solid bed of rock salt was discovered. Since then there have been mining salt here more or less continuously, and as a result have outlined the great block of salt which I have described.

During the excavation they have discovered the bones of mastodons here and there in the salt, and with them Indian crockery ornamented with circles and an imitation of basket work. Some of the mastodon teeth found have weighed over five pounds each and one mastodon thigh bone was over nine inches in diameter.

Origin of Salt.

There are different theories as to the origin of the salt. Dr. Dumble says that for a long time it was supposed that it came from large lagoons lying along the Gulf of Mexico. These lagoons were protected from the tides by low sandbars, but the storms saturated the water and thus built up layer after layer of salt, until this enormous thickness was reached. One objection to this theory is that sea water is not pure common salt, and also that there is a great deal of lime and gypsum on top of the salt deposits. Another theory is



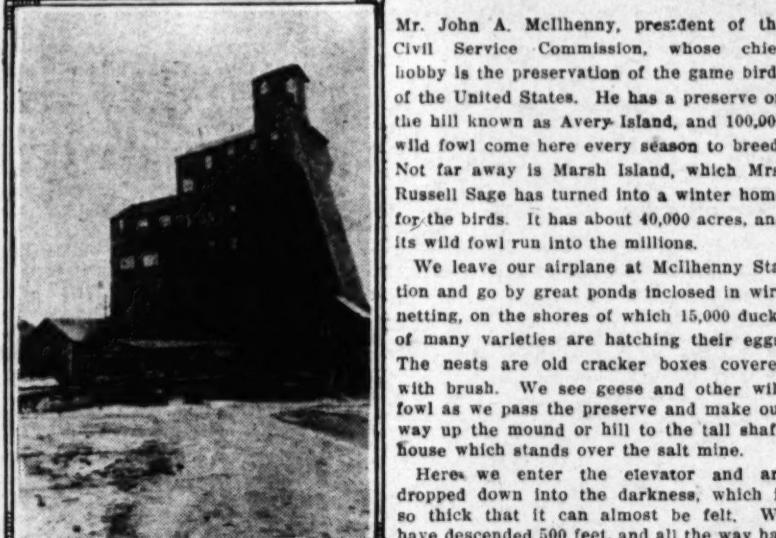
In the salt mines. We seem to be in a palace of silver.



Handling the salt at the surface



"Some of the lumps are as big as the cart"



We make our way to the shaft house."

the marshy plain the hill known as Avery Island and drop gently down so as not to frighten the birds. We are now in Longfellow's

Mr. John A. McIlhenny, president of the Civil Service Commission, whose chief hobby is the preservation of the game birds of the United States. He has a preserve on the hill known as Avery Island, and 100,000 wild fowl come here every season to breed. Not far away is Marsh Island, which Mrs. Russell Sage has turned into a winter home for the birds. It has about 40,000 acres, and its wild fowl run into the millions.

We leave our airplane at McIlhenny Station and go by great ponds inclosed in wire netting, on the shores of which 15,000 ducks of many varieties are hatching their eggs. The nests are old cracker boxes covered with brush. We see geese and other wild fowl as we pass the preserve and make our way up the mound or hill to the tall shaft house which stands over the salt mine.

Here we enter the elevator and are dropped down into the darkness, which is so thick that it can almost be felt. We have descended 500 feet, and all the way has been through solid rock salt. At the bottom we walk out into galleries walled with salt and make our way through one vast chamber after another, all cut out of this crystal white rock. The galleries are so wide that two Pullman trains could be run through

upheld by posts of solid salt forty feet thick. The mine is a vast checker board of such rooms, the squares of which are these chambers with the posts at the corners.

Like a Silver Palace.

Now stop and look about you. We seem to be in a palace of silver, the walls of which sparkle with diamonds. The white crystals throw back the light and everywhere we look the walls glisten and shine. We walk slowly. The carpet of this vast subterranean palace is this thick layer of ground salt. It is like walking over a dry sandy beach. We sink into the salt halfway to our shoe tops. We cannot walk fast.

Here is a spot where they have just finished blasting. Some of the lumps are as big as a cart. There is one that weighs a half a dozen tons. Some of these lumps are sold to the ranchers of Texas and neighboring States. A chunk of salt weighing a half ton almost is dropped down into a field for the cattle to lick. During the cotton exposition of about a generation ago they showed a statue of Lot's wife carved out of a single block of salt from this mine. That statue was ten feet in height, but it could easily have been 100 feet high and proportionately large in other directions.

During my trip through the salt mine I was accompanied by Mr. Dan Avery, the owner and the son, I think, of the man who discovered the great salt deposit. He tells me that they have already gone down through the salt with diamond drills to a depth of more than 2000 feet without reaching the bottom. The island is underlaid with a great block of salt which is about two miles long, half a mile wide and almost half a mile deep. This salt is joined together in one great rock, and by chemical analysis it is more than 99.8% pure. I have chipped off pieces of it. They look like the finest quartz and much like rock candy. The salt crystals are of different sizes. Some are as large as a marrow-fat pea, others as big as my fist and larger. The salt is taken by the elevator to the shaft house, where it is run through presses and put up in bags and barrels to be shipped to the market.

This is only one of the great salt mounds of Southern Louisiana. Four others are known to exist, the five forming a great row of mounds, which begin at the mouth of the Atchafalaya River and run westward through the marshes at wide intervals apart.

State Geologist. He has investigated salt deposits near the Southern Pacific road, and he estimates that they amount to more than 1500 million tons of salt. The Avery Island deposit is believed to contain at least 2,000,000,000 tons.

Yet in business and society men and women have been playing the game with cards for a generation and have to do it in the face of the knowledge that a branded deck didn't last long enough to make his own pallbearers—in fact, sometimes he didn't need any, because they buried him right where he fell. When a man grabbed any advantage that was not in the regulations he was likely to be set so full of holes that his hide could be used for a skinner.

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Yet in business

July 21, 1917.]

WEIRD TALES OF ABANDONED HOUSES.

Hidden Mysteries. By F. A. Scott.

If I had not fallen into the habit of collecting data concerning "mystery houses" and "haunted houses," I suppose I would have been a collector of stamps or coins or mayhap autographs or some other hobby equally futile. Being a semi-invalid with an active mind and little to occupy me, I cast about for some pursuit that would give me the required mental stimulus at the least expenditure of strength and thus I came to my present occupation. When I find a really baffling mystery in the form of a long-unoccupied house or other abandoned property I am as happy as the philatelist who comes unexpectedly on a really rare specimen of the engraver's art. And when I make a find I do not go about my investigation with the sudden zeal one would expect, for the very good reason that a real mystery is rare, quite rare, and although my find may indicate on the surface a first-class mystery, keen investigation may show it very commonplace. Consequently out of my wisdom I work slowly, but with precision, holding on to the elements of mystery until I either confirm my theories or discover that I am on a false trail.

Nevertheless I have found many really mysterious houses in Los Angeles, houses with muddled histories as strange as fiction and buried beyond the ken of ordinary urban dwellers. Many of these places are the abodes of haunting mysteries, galleries of sorrows of other days that guard their secrets from the immediate neighborhood. One of the peculiar facts I have discovered is that it is quite useless to try to ascertain the history of a mystery house from those living in the immediate vicinity. Long association with the mystery dulls the perceptions and you must go far afield to get your information.

The Deserted Mansions.

Out in South Hoover street, just beyond West Adams street, I recently came on my latest mystery house. I knew it for a find the first time I passed. The house, almost a mansion, stands gaunt and lonely in the center of two city lots. The lawn, rank with an overgrowth of weeds, contains what have been magnificent flower beds, now only occupied by tall geraniums that rear their crimson heads over the encroaching growths. The lower part of the house is buried under a four years' unrestrained crop of ivy. Doors and windows peep timidly from this tangled mass of leprosy green. Bermuda grass almost hides the expensive cement pavements that surround the house and lead to the big garage in the rear. The arbors support a wild growth of vines and a tangle of green conceals the cut-stone porches.

The interior of the house tells its own tale. Walls done in velvet, hardwood floors and polished mantels, great heavy chandeliers of brass and crystal, and marble baths, all proclaim the expensive and refined taste of the builder. The basement has a story all its own, crying out that the occupants were of a highly domesticated order. The furnace, the laundry and the receptacles for wine and fruits and the storage places for other foods publish the fact that the people, who lived here loved the good things of life. There is more than ample room in the house, the rooms being almost palatial in size and appointment. The garage is large enough to house a fleet of automobiles and there is a complete machine shop equipment. Wealth and good taste are in evidence even in the mould and decay that exist on every hand.

The house was built less than a decade ago and undoubtedly under the direction of the owner and with the aid of a superior architect. Fifty thousand dollars would not replace the home. And it has been abandoned for more than four years. If the neighbors had not informed me that the property had been vacant the full four years the house itself would tell the story. Old newspapers on the garret floor are dated in the spring of 1913. The probable occupation, or at least the natural bent, of the former owner is indicated by the refuse in this same garret. Race charts, horse pictures and "form books" are scattered about, indicating to me that the man was either a breeder of horses or else a follower of the sport of kings. A photograph of a bearded man in an orange grove and numerous works on horticulture are mute evidence to me that he was also an owner of extensive groves.

But why was this valuable and beautif

property abandoned? Why would anyone, be he ever so wealthy, permit a property of this nature to revert to a condition of ruin? The rank ivy has pushed out the window casements and great piles of withered tendrils cover the floor, inviting mould and mildew. Thieves have stripped the metal from the place and careless vagrants have made it a rendezvous, scattering cigar and cigarette stubs over the hardwood floors. It is a mystery house with a vengeance.

The county records are the only clue and they yield nothing. Old-time friends establish the identity of the owner, but there they stop. They have not heard of the owner in years. Only the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Blank owned the place, lived in the house for a number of years, entertained lavishly, and then moved away, can be ascertained. Some one pays the heavy annual taxes for the owner, but even his identity is shrouded in mystery as the taxes are paid in cash and no receipt asked. What seismic shock wrenches the family from their beautiful home and what further elements entered to permit them to neglect the valuable property and permit it to fall into ruin and decay?

that it is luxuriously furnished, heavy furniture of a former age standing out from the more modern and more artistic walls and floors. The big piano is the most distinguishing feature of the house and gives the music-room a crowded appearance at variance with the remainder of the place. Sheet music lies scattered about the floor and a crowded music cabinet gives evidence of the nature of the former occupant. But the house has been unoccupied for several years. While the furniture is free from dust there is a forbidding appearance to the rooms—a gloomy air of decay or even death. The house appears unreal and the heavy growth of grasses and shrubs emphasizes this unreality.

For many weeks, just about a year ago, residents of the lower levels reported eerie lights flitting about the house in the dead of night and within a short time a story became current that the place was "haunted." Mothers hushed their fretful children with stories of the spooks and even the more serious-minded of the population gave more than casual notice to the wild tales. Then one night a watchman laboriously climbed

though I have observed that we often slightly from other nations in this country have recently come across a case in which a woman valued sentiment at over \$10,000 was, of course, a mystery house or she had not been interested. In the Westlake district there stands a big semi-tropical trees, the property covering most a city block. The house has been occupied for nearly a decade and for years no one had entered the place. Hedges and lawn are neatly trimmed. Flowers are orderly and the paths through the care of an earnest housewife. There is nothing of the dust and decay common to

The Deserted Bungalow.

less pretentious, but equally beautiful, is the little bungalow facing Hollenbeck Park known as the mystery house of the district. Although the house is abandoned and has been vacant for several years, the grass is green, the windows brightly polished and the house has all the appearance of receiving the care of an earnest housewife. There is nothing of the dust and decay common to

Beneath ghostly covers within one may find furniture of another day, mouldy and fast falling into decay. The pets are green with age and the trees rotting on their poles. The entire scene silent as a grave and the dusty old property is easily worth \$50,000 and the owner has repeatedly refused offers naming that sum. But although she has by modern standards she steadfastly refused to part with what must have been a table white elephant. That the house was a burden is evidenced by the records that show it has twice been offered for sale when taxes became due recent years.

Quite recently the property was put on the market and being interested I made investigation. Even the oldest residents of the neighborhood could give no record for the long idleness of the old house. It became necessary to hunt back the old files of newspapers to get at the mystery. The woman who had her place in spite of all else is dead.



These are questions that even a hardy investigator of mystery houses cannot and may not answer without becoming indelicate and running the risk of changing from a mere investigator into a meddlesome bore.

Haunted House of Eagle Rock.

On the summit of one of the beautiful hills of Eagle Rock stands a mystery house, until recently referred to as the "haunted house of Eagle Rock." A watchman dispelled the haunted part of the mystery when he discovered a caretaker at work there late at night and thus accounted for the "haunts." But the real mystery remains. The house is all but inaccessible for the average person, no steps having ever been constructed to it. The fact of the great labor that must have been expended in conveying the material to the hilltop for the house obtrudes on every visitor to the place. Two deep ruts scar the side of the hill and at once suggests wagon tracks; but it is evident that no wagon, drawn by any known motive power, could make the ascent up those precipitous hills. A former resident, however, will tell you that all of the lumber and other material was hauled to the summit of the hill by a system of windlasses. The ruts were made in later years by laborers who hauled a grand piano up the hill by sheer strength of arm.

A glance in the big house reveals the fact termed a nation of dollar grabbers and al-

the hill to investigate the lights and found nothing more awe-inspiring than a Japanese house servant dusting the chairs and airing the rooms. The servant was unwilling to throw any light on the mystery of the place and as he was uncommunicative to a point of taciturnity the subject was dropped.

The Mad Musician.

But by going back over the records one may learn that the house is the property of a wealthy rancher and was built and furnished as a studio for the rancher's son. This son, a morose, melancholy youth, a musician of marked ability, spent weeks and months in this house, surrounded only by his music. The evasive melody he sought in his compositions preyed on his mind until he eventually sought succor in death and one morning his lifeless body, his hands still clutching the fatal cup, was discovered. The grief-stricken parents, bereft of their only child, decided to retain the house in the same condition it was in on the night of the tragedy; but unwilling to share their sad secret with the world, they caused their Japanese servant to visit the place only at night. But this very caution defeated the very object of their solicitude—secrecy.

Costly Sentiment.

Although we have, with some justice, been

obliged to pay for the memories of his little home or some friend performs the service for us no one has been able to solve the mystery. This soldier died suddenly and many years ago following the death of an only son in South Africa. The widow moved next door to a wealthy home and took up her residence in a side street and for all the years remained to her of life the best of friends as it had been in the life of her son and son, but never again again grounds.

The Stream of Life Flows On.
Being deterred by no one to fall into a disreputable state of poverty in order that she might dwell in the neighborhood and because of the agent of the widow's bereavement, the widow moved on and left her home in a dust heap, clean and bright. The house was never occupied for a day and on that day the widow disappeared, never to be heard of again.

The Story of the Peasant Girl.
The girl of Europe, thrifty and energetic, had delivered the invitations and had doors closed and the bell rung, the gay little maid under the roof few calling cards indicated that the widow had failed to realize the importance of the widow's bereavement, and the world moved on and left her home in a dust heap, clean and bright. The house was never occupied for a day and on that day the widow disappeared, never to be heard of again.

The Library of the Old House.
The library of the old house was the working of the primitive mind of loving and

[10]

[Saturday,

July 21, 1917.]

Pictures of the Day

The Empty House Next Door May Hide a Mystery.

HOUSES.

I have observed that we differ but little from other nations in this respect, recently come across a case in which a valued sentiment at over \$50,000.

of course, a mystery house or one that has not been interested.

In the fashionable like district there stands a big, old house, situated deep in a grove of tropical trees, the property covering a city block. The house has been used for nearly a decade and for many years that had passed, even the household, lay as he had dropped the doubly-fatal telegram.

described Bungalow.

is prepossessing, but equally beautiful, is the bungalow facing Hollenbeck Park, the mystery house of the district. The house is abandoned and has been vacant for several years, the grass is tall and the windows brightly polished and all the appearance of reconditioning. There are orderly and the palms trimmed. The dust and decay common to old houses and except for the drawn curtains green with age and the curtains hanging on their poles. The entire place looks like a grave and the dusty odor reminds one of nothing so much as a tomb. The property is easily worth \$50,000 and the owner repeatedly refused offers approaching that sum. But although not up to modern standards she steadfastly refused to part with what must have been a very white elephant. That the home burden is evidenced by the tax bill which shows it has twice been advertised when taxes became delinquent two years.

Recently the property came on the market and being interested I made an examination. Even the oldest residential neighborhood could give no explanation of the long idleness of the old house. It was necessary to hunt back through files of newspapers to get a clear history. The woman who had kept it in spite of all else is dead and

ors of the paint are indicative of her taste. But her honest endeavor to have a little home near her people defeated its purpose for the reason that the relatives resented the beauty of the home and became jealous of the girl. They chose to believe that she was "putting on airs" and as a result her little housewarming party developed into that bitterest of quarrels, a family dispute. Instead of a life of placid ease in the bosom of her family, the lonely peasant girl found herself, through no fault of her own, estranged from all she held most dear. That same night she packed her little trunk and disappeared, never again to return to the house.

After a few weeks, the relatives, ashamed of their pettiness, sought to locate the stricken girl, but in vain. From a casual inquiry the search became a panic-stricken combing of the city in which eventually the city police and private detectives took part. Every known method of search was resorted to but without result. At the end of a year a painter gave the house a new coat of the green paint and once a month a gardener went over the lawns. It was learned that the parish priest held a small sum of money for the expense of the upkeep of the house, but he was instructed not to rent the house or permit anyone to occupy it. He declared that he did not know anything further about the missing woman.

The years passed and the relatives who had, through their meanness of nature, ejected the homesick peasant girl, vainly sought to have her declared legally dead and the property converted to their use. But today the little green cottage continues to illuminate the neighborhood, still vacant, and the courts refuse to consider the woman dead for the reason that in her name someone each year sends to the tax office the annual dues on the property. What became of this girl and why she continues to remain in seclusion, if alive, can only be explained according to the peculiar bent of your imagination. But the fact remains that no one, so far as can be learned, has ever seen the owner of the house since the night she disappeared, nine years ago.

The Murder House.

Out in the university district, on one of the better streets, there is a great rambling two-story house that has been vacant for more than five years. The reason for the abandonment was a double murder committed in one of the rooms. The crime was a particularly vicious one, the walls being spattered with blood, and the case received great public notice. But this would not be a reasonable excuse for the house remaining vacant for the reason that scores of other houses and hotels have witnessed similar crimes and have not been seriously affected as desirable by the fact. The owner of this particular property had the carpets removed, the wall paper scraped away and completely renovated the house. After a time a tenant was secured. This was difficult as the evil reputation of the house was abroad and in addition the front rooms were made exceedingly gloomy by two enormous palms that grew in the yard. The new tenants were in the house less than a week when a moving van drew up and hastily loaded the furniture. The act caused some talk but not nearly as much as was created in the following months when tenant after tenant moved in and then out in a few days.

Haunted houses in these days will not bear the close scrutiny of even a casual investigator but nothing appears to have removed the curse from this house. In conversation with three sane, ordinary persons who occupied the house for a couple of days at various times the following story was told in all seriousness. They learned of the double murder from the agent, who declared he did not want the new tenant to move into the house under a misapprehension. The murderer was referred to lightly and the tenants did not learn until later that the agent had deceived them as to the location of the room in which the crime was committed. The agent always located the scene of the crime in the least valuable room in the house and suggested that this room be used for storage. As a matter of fact the crime occurred in the front room on the second floor of the house.

The Bloody Visitation.

The tenants would retire to bed the first night, their minds filled with the history of the killing. In each case they declared that when the lights in the room were extinguished, a great sinister splotch of red would appear on the wall and noises of an unexplainable nature filled the house. The following day, in conversation with neighbors, they learned that they had passed the night

in the very room where two persons had been killed and the splotch on the wall corresponded to the blood stains. That meant only one thing and that was that a moving van was about to get a job.

I visited the house late one evening in company with the agent and when we entered the fatal room, extinguished the lights, raised the blind and stood to one side, sure enough there was the grawsome and awe-inspiring crimson splotch. Occasionally a moaning sound passed through the house. But the red splotch was merely a shadow from a street electric light, given a reddish cast by a freak of defective window prisms, and the noises were caused by the close proximity of the palms, the fronds swayed now and then by a vagrant wind scraping the window casements. A new pane of glass in the window and the trimming of the palm trees removed all traces of ghosts or ghouls spots on the walls, but I fear you could never convince those former tenants of these facts and it may be years before the neighbors cease to refer to the house as haunted.

Plans of Mice and Men.

These are but a few of the haunted houses, mystery houses or abandoned houses to be

found in every residential section of this big city and about which strange tales are related.

In the environs there is another sort of mystery that you may observe any day as you ride to and from your office. I mean the abandoned foundations to homes and the partially completed houses that have stood for years in their nakedness, causing remarks from all who pass. I have investigated many such places and while they are not as absorbing as the abandoned houses, they give rich reward for the labor.

I remember the first such a one I became interested in, over in Belvedere, beyond Boyle Heights. A heavy concrete foundation had stood on a valuable lot for years. In the yard a blackened, weather-stained pile of lumber indicates how near the owner was to building a home. It required much patient inquiry to locate the former owner of the property. When I finally discovered him I found he was a withered, prematurely old man, a dock laborer at San Pedro, scarcely able to perform the heavy work required of him. At his side stood a stalwart son, easing the father's labors. I accompanied the couple to their home the evening I found them, and after a time I broached the subject. It was a pitiful story, quickly told. The story of a struggling man and woman whose great ambition was to own a home of their own. But after years of toll they were only able to purchase the lot on which they proposed to erect the home. The children came so alarmingly fast and required so much attention and so much money it appeared the little pile would never grow big enough to purchase the house. However, their patient toll was eventually rewarded and the horde of coins was at last large enough to justify the purchase of the material for the house. Six boats usually work together in couples. The sweeping gear consists of a wire rope that connects each couple of sweepers, and that has a weight or "kite" to keep the middle of the rope at the bottom of the sea. There is always the risk that the boats themselves may come in contact with mines. Several British sweepers have been sunk in that way.

Fishing boats have been sent out to sweep for mines with fishing nets instead of the ordinary trawling gear. Sometimes only two or three mines are found in a suspected area, but often the fishermen meet with nothing less than a "pest" of them. That was the experience of one skipper.

His vessel had been sweeping for some time, and when it found about a dozen mines close to one another in a bight of his nets, the skipper had the fright of his life. There they were, bobbing about like a bunch of fishing-flots, and he knew that if one of them touched another, the whole bunch might go off and blow his vessel clean out of the water. He signaled the gunboat, and she warned him to get clear. But he hadn't got half so far away as he would have liked before there was an explosion that sent bits of net and dead fish flying in all directions. He could have sworn his boat was lifted three feet out of the water and dropped back into it again.

When several mines are swept up together by a trawler or in fishing nets, they often explode when one knocks against another. Should they fail to do this, a shot is fired into the midst of them. Off the coast of Flanders the mine sweepers have had the thrilling experience of having battleships continually firing over their heads while they were at work.

How Dead Soldiers are Identified.

Each of the armies in the great war has its own system to identify its dead. The Russian soldier wears a numbered badge; the French soldier has an identification card stitched into his tunic; the German soldier has a little metal disk that bears his name; the British soldier has an aluminum disk, with identification marks and church affiliations, and the Austrian soldier has a gunmetal badge, with his name on a tiny parchment within.

It appears that the Turk is the only soldier so lightly valued that he carries no badge. Identification is evidently regarded as unnecessary in his case.

[Detroit Free Press:] "My face is my fortune."

"Heavens! What has kept you out of bankruptcy?"

[Puck:] "When did you first become acquainted with your husband?"

"The first time I asked him for money after we were married."

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Kennedy Literary Notes.

Literary Classified Advertising.

Business Directory.

Editorial: Fact and Comment.

Financial: Markets.

tion-wide campaign to raise numerous dollars to furnish comforts for soldiers.

WASHINGTON. The food bill was passed by the Senate and will go into conference with a committee of the House.

President Wilson promises to take a

SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

That the United States will not Have Two Hundred Thousand Troops in France Before September Next

ability of 10,000,000 registrants, the tally sheets had been compared and corrected before dark tonight and the master list was in the hands of the printer. Copies will be mailed to local exemption boards begin-

July 21, 1917.]

Recent Notable Cartoons.

GOOD SH



At Eddie Foy Story.

SHORTLY after Raymond Hitchcock made his first big hit in New York, Eddie Foy, who was also playing in town, happened to be passing Daly's star, and paused to look at the picture. Hitchcock and his company that adorned it.

When Foy had moodily read to the bottom of the list he turned to an unobtrusive young man who had been watching him. "Say, have you seen this show?" he asked.

"Sure," replied the young man.

"Any good? How's this guy Hitchcock?"

"Any good?" repeated the young man, laconically. "Why, say, he's the best in the business. He's got all these other would-be-ticklers lashed to the mast. He screams. Never laughed so much at anything in all my life."

"Is he as good as Foy?" ventured the young man hopefully.

"As good as Foy!" The young man's voice was superb. "Why, this Hitchcock has got that Foy person looking like gold. They're not in the same class. Hitchcock is funny. A man with feelings can't compare him. I'm sorry you asked me, I feel strongly about it."

Eddie looked at him very sternly, then in the hollow tones of a tragedian, said:

"I am Foy."

"I know who you are," said the young man decisively. "I'm Hitchcock!"—[Chicago Herald].

* * *

What If It Had Been XX.

ONCE entered a London shop," said a collector of antiques, "in search of curios. The salesman directed my attention to a dilapidated chair. 'That there chair,' informed me, 'was once the property of Louis Cross-eye.'

"Louis Cross-eye!" I exclaimed. "What man I never heard of such a person."

"Well, there was one, sir," said the salesman, and he pulled out a ticket marked 'Louis XI.'—[Topeka State Journal].

* * *

Dear for Your Own.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE of Great Britain was making a speech. He said: "I stand for home rule for Ireland—real cheering."

"Home rule for Scotland"—some cheering.

"Home rule for gallant little Wales"—shouts of applause, and a voice.

"Home rule for 'ell," and yells of laughter, kisses and catcalls.

"Right," said Lloyd George, "quite right. We see a man stand up for his own country."—[Topeka State Journal].

* * *

The Hopful Young

THE funny old gentleman asked the chance traveling companion: "Have any children, sir?"

"Yes, sir; a son."

"Does he smoke?"

"Ah, sir, he never so much as touched a cigarette."

"So much the better, sir; the use of tobacco is a poisonous habit. Does he frequent clubs?"

"He has never put his foot in one."

"Allow me to congratulate you. Does he never come home late?"

"Never. He goes to bed directly after dinner."

"A model young man, sir; a model young man. How old is he?"

"Just six months."—[Philadelphia Record].

* * *

Want to go Home.

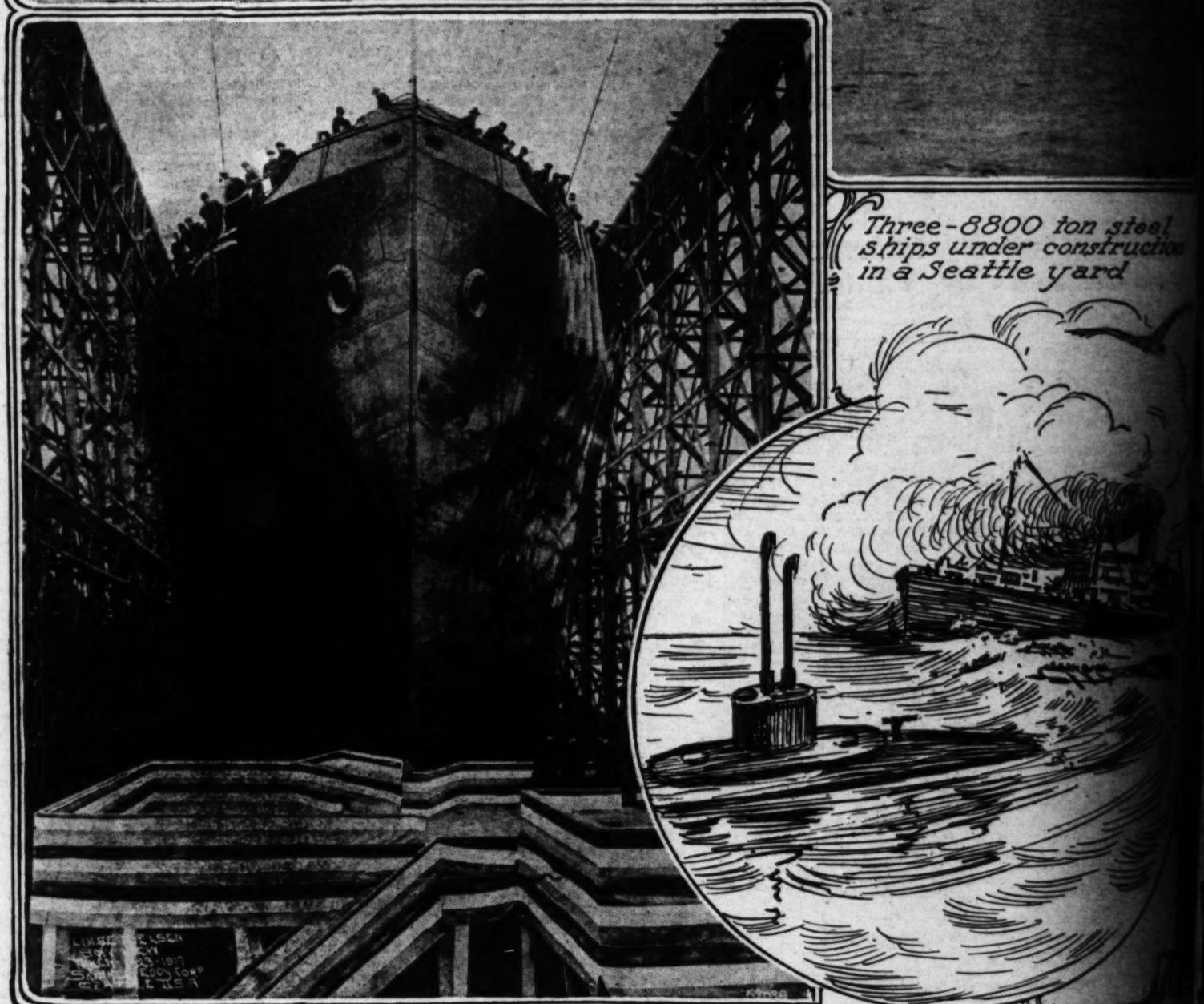
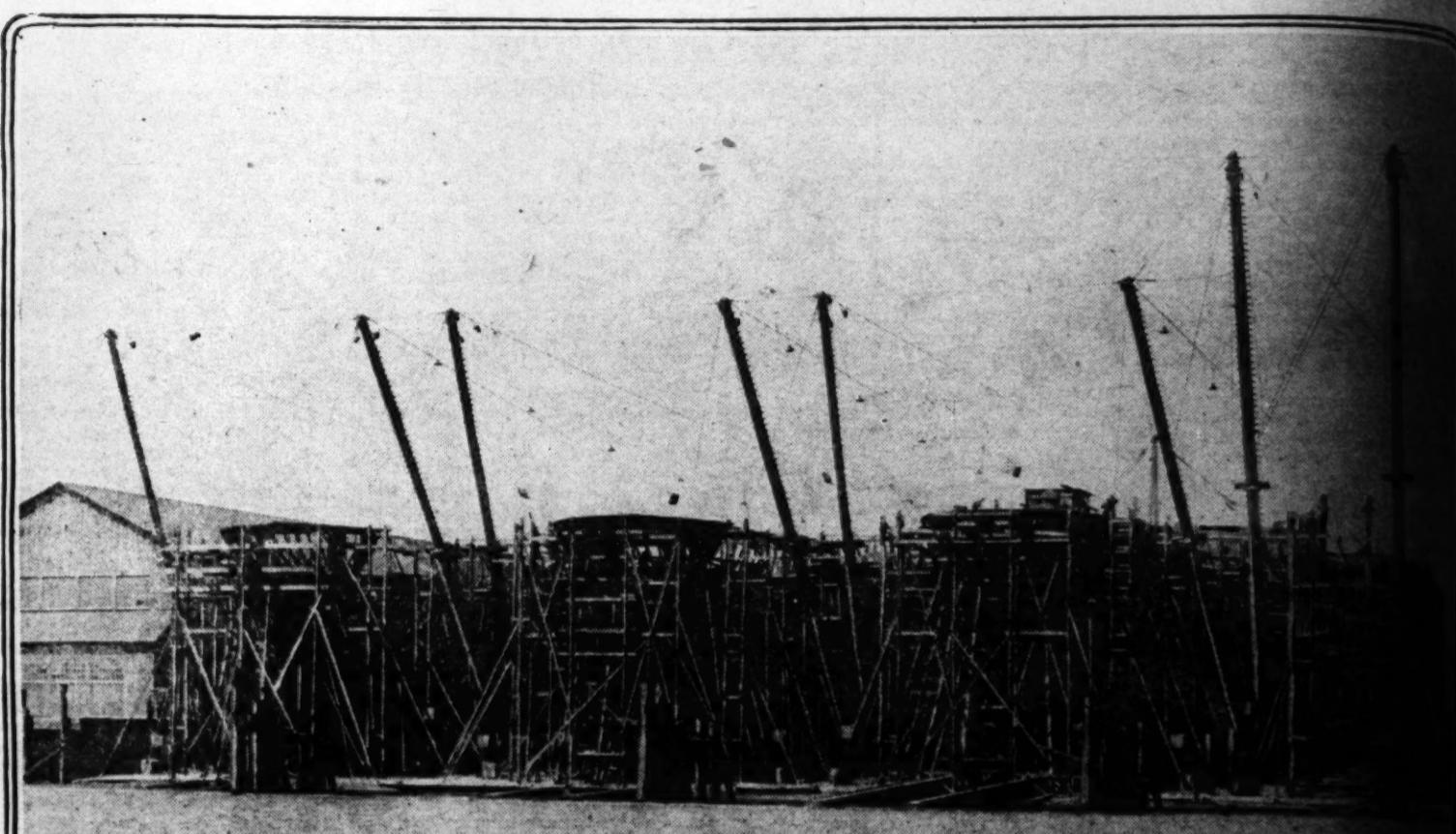
POLICEMAN found a man leaning weakly against a lamp post one cold night. He was carrying a lopsided load of wood. Fearing he would overflow and drown, the cop gave him a gentle nudge with his night stick.

"Get out of here and go home," he ordered.

"I can't," wept the man with a strong Germanic flavor. "I wish I was dead. I come from Bavaria, my wife she is French, and her mother, who lives by us, is Swiss. My oldest girl got married to an Italian, and my other one to a Dane, and now since the country looks like it goes to war, my

[July 21, 1917.]

The Race to Replace the Boats Sunk by German Subs.



Three - 8800 ton steel
ships under construction
in a Seattle yard

One of the
of La Paz,

La Paz, the Capi-
height of 25,000F

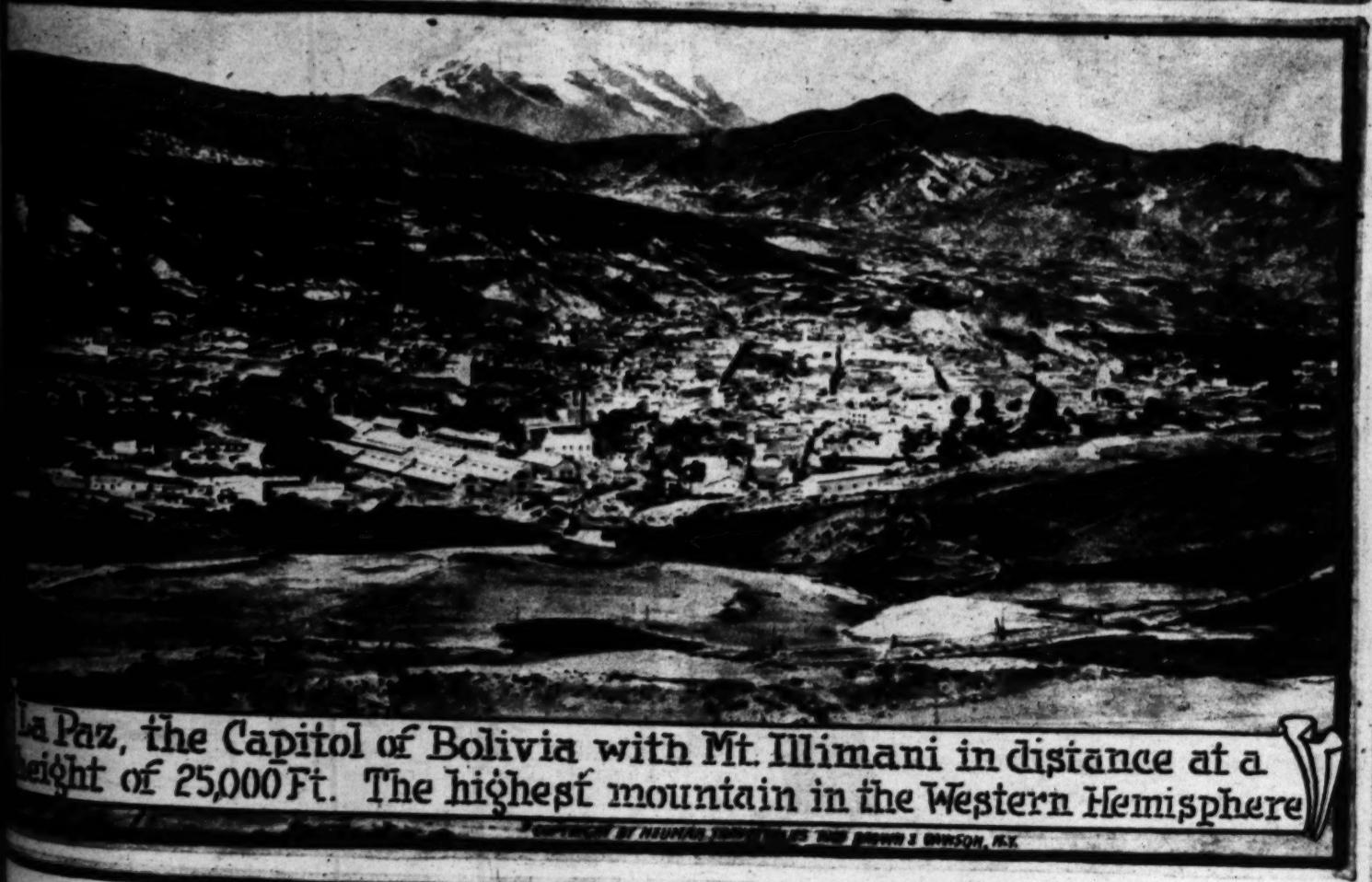
Subs.

[Saturday,

July 21, 1917.

Pictures of the Day Where the Hilly Streets Lead to Picturesque Places

An Interesting South American City



Book Review; Literary Notes.

Classified Advertising.

Directory.

News; Fact and Comment.

Markets.

non-war campaign to raise million-dollar fund to furnish comforts for soldiers.

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SERIOUS FOR ALLIES

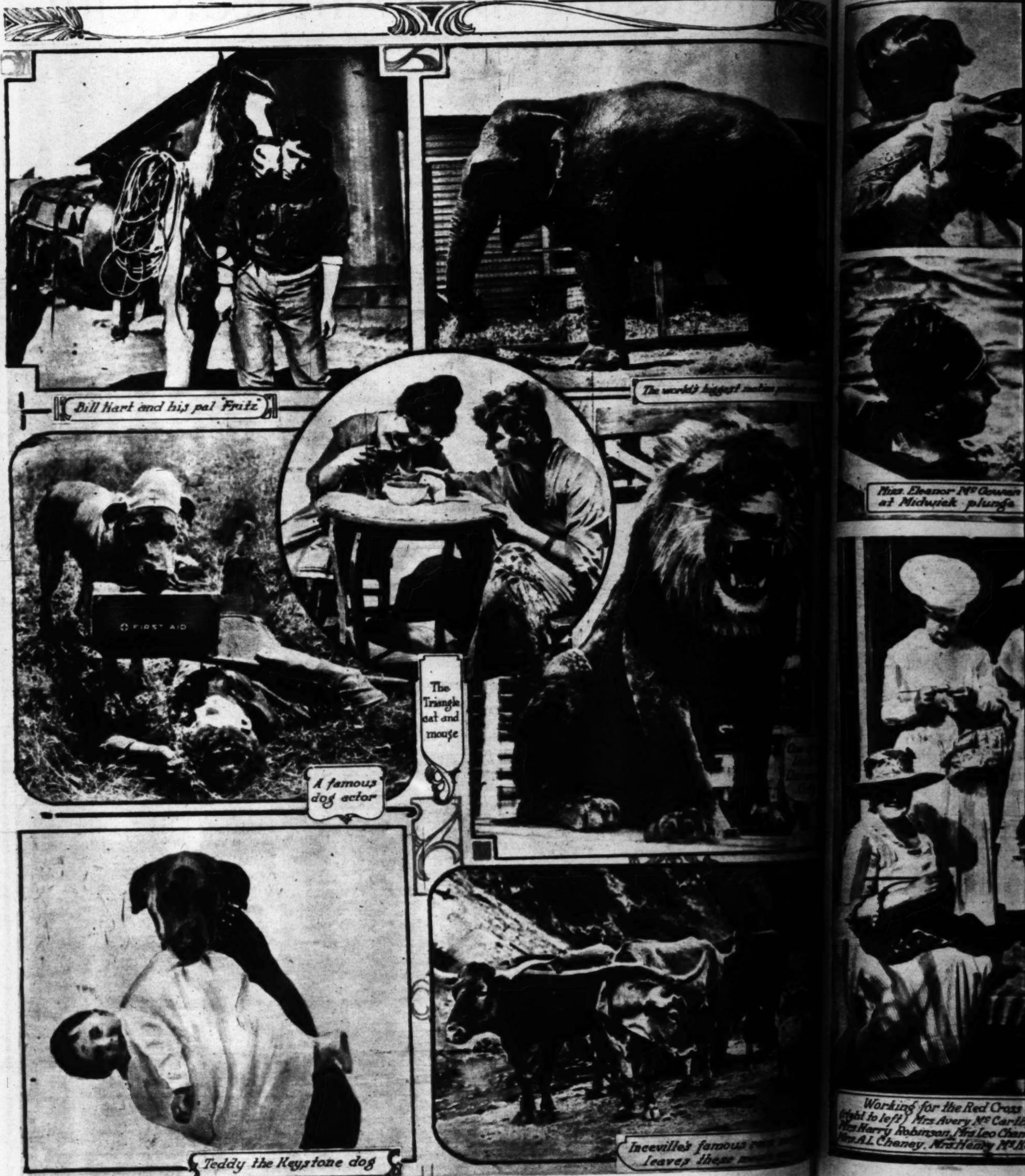
That the United States will not Have Two Hundred Thousand Troops in France Before September Next

Liability of 10,000,000 registrants, the tally sheets had been compared and corrected before dark tonight and the master list was in the hands of the printer. Copies will be mailed to local exemption boards beginning next Saturday.

[Volume 1] July 21, 1917.

W

Animal Actors in the Movies.



[Saturday,

July 21, 1917.

Pictures of the Day Where the Social Lights Shine these Hot Days.

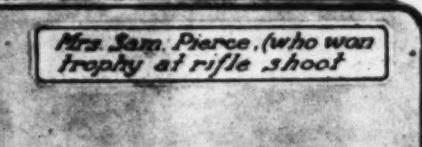
What a camera saw in the social swim



Mrs. Eleanor McGowan at Midwick plunge



Working for the Red Cross
Left to right: Mrs. Avery McCarthy,
Miss Marion Wigmore, Mrs. Leo Chandler,
Mrs. Henry McKeon, Mrs. Avery McCarthy, Stanley Kavanagh, Mrs. Robt. Pitner (back)



Mrs. Sam. Pierce, (who won trophy at rifle shoot)



Mrs. T. T. Gilmer



Midwick Country Club Plunge
Miss Marion Wigmore, Miss Eleanor McGowan,
Mrs. Avery McCarthy, Stanley Kavanagh, Mrs. Robt. Pitner (back)

[17]

SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

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"With
great
prepar-
ation,
men on

July 21, 1917.]

THE L

THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA



By the sweat of their brows



All the family possessions

Paised on
American
ideas vSessue Hayakawa, the
brilliant motion picture actor

All dressed up



Farmers-plus!

THE LITTLE BROWN DELVING MOLE.

Son of Nippon. By A Special Contributor.



POSSESSIONS

MOUNTAIN
IN THE
OCEAN

characteristic of a mole that he is now digging. He never sleeps. From morning until night and into the burrows and burrows.

He makes a living by being always on the move. Those respects the Japanese are very little animal.

The Japanese aren't blind. There is an important difference, for while he is a model of energy and persistence, he doesn't know where he is going. The brown man, to the contrary, is a man of sars. He has a goal in front of him, and when he achieves it, there isn't a story about the Japanese about the mole, but rather about the brown man as one finds him in California.

There are 20,000 of them here and everywhere is busy.

In East First street, stepping from Plaza into the forest of old-time houses which was once "Angel City" one sees them.

There are here, a lantern there, a deft of blossoms and cherry blossoms, and the formation is complete. One forgets the sprawling houses of the Occidental, the presence of the deft, subtle touches of the East.

Japanese Sunday is Saturday. It is a question of religion, but rather one of custom.

Most of the little men are farmers and gardeners. Friday is "big crop day" Saturday morning, early, long before sun up, lines of produce wagons leave the city and disgorge their goods at the big markets.

When day is done, the Japanese takes a day

and spares him with chop sticks and tea. Let this be untrue—in Southern California. The Japanese as one finds him lays stress on the fact that he is as American as Americans will let him to be.

Business like them, he talks like them, conducts his business on the American plan, adding his Oriental astuteness to methods.

He respects he has gone the Yankee road commercially. Getting back to day morning trip to market, one sees uniformity in the prices of produce.

One corporation, every merchant paying the same price for his goods. This day, and the shaving of prices by a competitor out of business, are among them.

Sells his produce, confident that his money's worth out of it, dons his clothes, and gathers with his friends.

In the Oriental city they come from all over Southern California. The gardeners, nurserymen, fishers, students.

An amazing array. According to those there are in Southern California Japanese who actually own farms; there are 2400 farmers and nurserymen, who lease their holdings, teachers and students except 2000 mark and some 1200 have dormitory. The fishing colony is 600

and to these there are nearly agricultural laborers. Women and children are nearly 10,000 strong. The balance domestics, merchants, etc.

Life in town is entertaining, and profitable. All Orientals love to play. The Japanese is no exception. Also football, and is quite a sport.

Within ten blocks of the City are a dozen jiu jitsu plots where sumo and ordinary wrestling draws large crowds.

Spent the day in study, and there are dozens splendid institutions of which are well attended.

At Work.

The Japanese puts on his everyday and goes to work again, and here is the most interesting.

He likes to work for himself, hire out to white men. Instead,

work on their land, if necessary getting

assistance from their future neighbors in paying the initial deposit.

After that it is usually plain sailing, for the Japanese knows how to get the most out of his bit of soil. Indeed, he knows too well, for the great kick against the Japanese farmer is, that he exhausts his land, making it of no value to those who follow him.

Chances are that America is so great, that the idea of conserving the soil, rotating his crops, etc., appears to him unnecessary. There is no question but that Japan itself would now be a sterile waste if the farming methods used in Southern California were employed on their own island.

Co-operation is the great secret of Japanese success and also is a big factor in his personal contentment.

One reads of the lonely farmer, isolated with his family in the middle of a vast acreage.

But there isn't a lonely Japanese farmer. He doesn't build his house in the middle of his land.

Go to the point where, perchance, four farms come together. Here one finds either a large house, overlapping the four farms and housing the several families under one roof, or four houses, each in the corner of its own estate, a little community group which makes for companionship and kills that great bane of agricultural life, loneliness.

This grouping is essentially Japanese, but that is almost as far as Oriental characteristics go. Approach on a quiet evening. Here one hears the tinkle of a guitar, there the strum of a banjo. Across the hills comes the wheeze and drone of the phonograph, unleashing American and Japanese melodies.

If you choose to enter one of these unpretentious but comfortable abodes, you are made welcome. The Japanese isn't much as a purveyor of information. He isn't built that way, but the idea that he is a recluse and that he shuns Americans, is wrong too. If you question him, he is liable to draw into his shell, or blandly tell you he doesn't know. He has a subtle way of making you feel that it's time to go.

But meet him as a friend, as a wayfarer in need of a meal, and the house is yours.

The Table.

Rice, dried vegetables brought all the way from Japan, fish and very little meat, make up their diet.

The rice they eat plain, using chop sticks and helping themselves from the family rice bowl, while one generally finds another family dish loaded with pickled fish, which is their favorite relish.

But don't let this knowledge make you pause on the threshold. You won't have to use chop sticks. Nor will you be forced to eat your rice plain.

Sugar and cream, though they seldom use it themselves, fork, knife and spoon, are forthcoming for the guest.

Maybe you came early; if so the manner of cooking the meal cannot but prove interesting. A little cubby hole of stone, with iron bars for the hanging of pots and pans, is the customary stove for the ranch house.

And smoke! Never, if you attend the cooking of your dinner, will you forget the clouds of it that fill the house. For the ranching Japanese is still unfamiliar with chimneys. Open windows and doors are good enough for him.

You realize though, that everything you are about to eat is slowly cooked and well cooked. It is all very primitive, yet effective, and one is inclined to forget the hard packed dirt floor and the long table and bench to which one is escorted, in observing the pride which Kayto takes in his son and heir and in the highly varnished phonograph which occupies the place of honor.

The prize possessions of the Japanese are his children and his horses.

There is no such thing as race suicide among the Japanese. The more the merrier, is their slogan, and in these homes one finds dozens of tiny prototypes of the fascinating little Jap dolls one buys for his kiddies, with the straight black hair, and big questioning eyes.

And yet, in the love for their children the Japanese are eminently practical, and though seemingly cruel to the Caucasian, far more advanced in the raising of them than we are.

Remember the case of the Bollinger baby? It was born deformed and, at the request of

the parents, was put out of the way by the physician.

It was a countrywide sensation. But the Japanese do this all the time. You never see a crippled Japanese child, because they are not permitted to remain in this world. Only those that are physically fit are allowed to live.

So the Japanese as a race are advancing while we, the whites, are going back, generation by generation.

The Japanese are a mint for the traveling photographer. He delights in getting photographs of his children and his horses.

Here too, the difference between the Japanese and the whites is evinced.

Ever take a youngster to the photographers? Some job. Maybe you sang a song and dangled a watch to keep your young hopeful still long enough for the camera man to press the button. Chances are, you spent the whole morning and with indifferent success.

The Japanese mother knows nothing of these trials. The baby will sit or stand for hours without moving a muscle. It is born in them to be stoics.

Maybe though, you get a shock. The Japanese do not believe in clothes for their kiddies. As near nature as possible, is their idea, and an impudent flutter of wind puts you wise that the embryo Mikado has nothing on but his little dress. Frequently the pictures you get, would never pass the board of censors, but daddy is highly pleased, none the less.

Usually there is a dog on your negative too, for, as a rule, there is a dog for every child and they are inseparable. Unlike white people though, the Japanese do not take the canines into the family. Their place is not at the table, but out in the yard. Accordingly they become a self constituted reception committee for strangers.

Wishes he Wasn't Almond-eyed.

"Hello, you make um picture," greets Kayto, after the barkerola is over, and after you tell him yes, he'll lead you aside and ask if you can take them without making the idol of his heart almond-eyed.

It's a fact. The Japanese is sensitive about his almond eyes, and if you are a good retoucher and can give the inquisitive orbs a wide open European effect, the world is yours. Also you always get cash on the nail, which helps a lot.

The California Japanese, by the way, believes that eventually he will not be slanted-eyed. He contends that the climate and sun of Japan drew the muscles and lids down, and that in California they will go back to normal. Every new born babe is the subject of earnest scrutiny in consequence.

It has been remarked that Kayto pays cash on the nail. But he wants his money's worth. A picture with only a child and a dog in it? Nothing doing!

Out comes the phonograph, and the bicycle and sometimes the horses, and mother must be horned in, on one of the horses, to make the group complete. Then Kayto smiles complacently, steps into the center of focus and says something that means "shoot."

Just why he insists on having his wife on horseback no one knows, for Japanese women are not horseback riders.

But all this is wasting time. Kayto can't pay the installments on his lease in this way, so the photographer is dismissed and men and women and children hike for the field.

Those who can walk, do so, while the tiny tots are packed to the scene of labor, dumped on the ground, and for the moment are forgotten.

You can leave Japanese children along the edge of the irrigating ditch and they don't fall in. It's a fact, though possibly there's no scientific explanation for it.

In the meantime men and women are working in the field, share and share alike. That is, the women do exactly the same kind of work, and just as much of it, as the men do.

Born Gardeners.

It would seem that nature must have intended the Japanese to be gardeners. They are short; they are thick; they are muscular. The tall white man breaks his back stooping over a garden. The Japanese

are built on the ground floor plan and don't

have to, a fact which lightens their labor and facilitates progress materially.

Speed isn't their forte, but they have a way of keeping continually at it—like the mole—that accomplishes amazing results. It's a typical case of the hare and the tortoise.

Going further into the adaptability of the Japanese for gardening, one finds that his immunity to the dangers of the irrigation ditch is astonishing. He slops around all day and half the night, but seldom gets rheumatism, or a cold.

As for the irrigation itself, he is a genius. When the native son prepares his field for irrigation, it's a hundred to one shot that he engages a surveyor to establish that his land is properly leveled for irrigation.

Not so the Japanese. He takes a couple of squints, tosses some dirt here, that had been over there, turns on the water, and it runs just where he wanted it to go.

And the result? Usually he gets 40 or 50 per cent, larger crops from his land than does the white man. He knows how to use water, and uses a lot of it. It impoverishes the soil, to be sure, but the Japanese doesn't dread moving. When it's time to go, he packs the phonograph and the family rice bowl and is on his way.

A striking instance of the working out of this policy is cited in the little town of Vacaville, near Sacramento. It was originally a white community. Later Japanese labor was hired. Later still, the Japanese got possession of the land. Later still the land wasn't worth possessing. Today they not only own the town, but the greater part of the district as well.

Wonderful Dry Farmers Also.

Dry farming, by the way, is also a Japanese specialty. He is as much a genius at this as with the other. More so, maybe, for right today all Southern California is gaping with amazement at the results obtained in raising beans by dry farming in the Antelope Valley.

For forty years the American farmer had worked the valley, but not until the Japanese came did he discover that beans could be raised there by the dry farming process.

Now they are all raising beans after Japanese methods, and it is said that this year thirty or forty carloads will be shipped out of the valley.

As a Fisherman.

Next to his gardening, the Japanese as a fisherman is perhaps most interesting and most important. At Santa Monica, San Pedro, Long Beach, Channel Islands, in fact at all the important fishing points, one finds Japanese fishing villages.

They catch all sorts of fish for the market, but their main business is albacore fishing. He's a cousin of the tuna, but not so gamy. It's the same stunt as veal and deer, and mostly, when you buy tuna, you get albacore.

How the Japanese conducts this industry is intensely interesting. First off, he hasn't any money to buy a boat, so he depends on an American cannery to furnish one, and contracts to supply them with fish at so much a ton.

He supervises the building of the boat, not trusting the white man, sees that the best of American engines is installed, gets the best of nets and other equipment, on tick if he has to, and gets a big galvanized iron tank to hold his live bait.

In addition to the main engine, which lies idle when the fishing craft hits the school of albacore, there is a smaller engine, whose duty it is to pump fresh salt water in and out of the live bait tank.

At 2 o'clock a.m. he starts out for his live bait, and by daylight generally has his tank full of sardines or small mackerel.

Then comes a ten or twenty mile run out to sea, where the albacore are disporting.

After striking the school, the boat is allowed to drift slowly into it. Here live sardines are tossed into the water. "Chumming" they call it.

Acting as decoys, the sardines soon have the school of albacore jostling about the boat. Then the "chumming" ceases. The sardines are now on the hooks.

Usually from four to six men comprise a crew. In a heavy run two usually take the catch off the hooks and bait new lines while

[12]

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"With

[July 21, 1917.]

COUSINS

the others are pulling in the fish as fast as possible.

The Japanese far outdistance the other fishermen at catching abalone. They use a special hook of their own invention, fastened to short, stout poles.

A catch of eight to ten tons in a day is not unusual, the fish themselves ranging in weight from twenty to thirty-five pounds.

Noontime finds the boat on its way home.

Remember, the Jap is not an angler, he is a commercial fisherman.

There are cases on record where he has contracted with a cannery for \$35 a ton. On the way "in" a boat from a rival cannery has stopped him, and offered \$45. And the Japanese is Yankee enough to take it, every time.

Canning Too.

Sometime back, the American canneries really did take advantage of the Japanese as regards prices, etc. The effect in a way was disastrous—for the canneries; for now the Japanese, for the most part, do it themselves, and have made a most lucrative business of it.

By the time the boat has reached the cannery dock, the catch has been cleaned and is ready to be thrown into the trough through which an endless belt runs that catches the fish and automatically shoots them into cold storage.

When the abalone are running, the catches are usually so great that the cannery capacity is overtaxed. Hence the cold storage arrangement prior to canning.

When time comes for canning, the fish, fifty or so at a time, are wheeled into an air-tight room where for a certain number of hours they are steam cooked.

From there they go to the cooling room, after which the light and dark meat are separated and automatically packed in the necessary oils and salts.

Here too, the endless belt is used, each packer being capable of placing a certain number of filled cans on the belt as it passes her.

These all converge at the "canner's" station where the tops are automatically put on and hermetically closed.

From here the sealed cans are shunted into another room where they are again

cooked for an hour, after which they are shot into another building, where the labeling is done.

And though the whole process is Japanese, American labels go on the cans.

Abalone Fishing Dangerous.

Abalone fishing is peculiarly Japanese. Abalone is a favorite dish, both dried, and as a chowder. Yet it is a dangerous occupation to get them.

The mussel clings to the rocks with a pressure that sometimes requires a 300-pound pull to dislodge, and woe to the fisherman whose fingers are pinned against the rock.

Cases where Japanese abalone fishermen have been caught in this manner and drowned when the tide came in, have been frequent.

The abalone is a pearl maker too, and some Japanese make a regular business of breeding abalone pearls.

The process is simple. A parasite is introduced into the abalone, which is then replaced in the water. It is a peculiarity of the thing that it doesn't stray far.

At the end of two or three years, the man finds his abalones again little ones, cuts out the pearls, which are covered with a secretion which the animal has given around the parasite and which has turned into a pearl.

All of which shows the Japanese in what he is—a persistent, patient, willing to toil for what he gets, and willing to wait for his profits. It is a remarkable thing that few Japanese engage in "profit" callings.

While not expressed in so many words, they look to nature to supply their livelihood, whether it be on land or sea. Manufacturing doesn't interest them much as the production of a chrysanthemum, which has more petals on it than any flower ever grown before.

Yes, he's a mole. But a mole with a brain, a brain that understands ambition that keeps him going. Patient and indefatigable, he achieves more disregarding hours of work, than in days and forever sticking to his job.

The yellow cousins were contented thankful. As time went by they ceased to be frightened and pined their trade to elemental ambition. Industry hallowed the Hole, as it were, while Wo-Ho-Kee, the rustic merchant of the quarter, bought the baskets they could weave. As long as Wo-Ho-Kee, a man of caste and great source, gave them money for labor, the Hole for the Hole a Celestial equivalent "wishes and light."

Whenever the Chinese merchant dropped in the humble shop below the sidewalk, the partners felt proud and happy. Trade was not frequent, but at stated intervals Wo-Ho-Kee held notable auctions in the store, where he wisely enhanced a bushy stock of goods with the more practical and useful baskets of Chow-Chow and On-You. The two old yellow partners looked forward to Wo-Ho-Kee's spring auction with anticipation and joy belonging to domestic achievement. Sometimes the old men sat outside the door and watched with pride and intense hidden emotion the bidding fate of one of their best baskets.

Judge Conley arose, a childlike smile upon his face, and threw open the door of the anteroom.

"Here he is!" he said, jovially.

Little Mrs. Hines sprang to her feet eyes all aglow.

"Marion, Marion," she cried in next moment the sobbing girl was in tight in her arms.

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Little Mrs. Hines sprang to her feet eyes all aglow.

"Marion, Marion," she cried in next moment the sobbing girl was in tight in her arms.

"Now, Aaron," said the judge, smiling to the dazed man. "Marion can't mortgage in her own right. She has been working for me for quite a while. I guess you can fix it up with her, but if you don't, as her lawyer, I'll foreclose it right away. I've got to do now. Good-by, folks, just make your old friend at home."

He pulled the door to gently and went out into the courtroom. The row of squalid, petty law-breakers—gleanings of the night before—though a friend, from out the window, still grasped their hands.

And the judge gave them last smile.

Resignation.

Oh, what's the use of kicking
Because prices are so high?

We always knew the time would come
When we should have to do

And maybe death by starving
Won't be so awful tough
At least 'twill end our trying to live
On nowhere near enough

Ah, those were halcyon days when
Were thirty cents a pack.
And even twice that would not do
To us right now, by heck!

As prices soared, I, one by one
Have taken from my list
Things, without which, I once would
I never could exist.

But when potatoes went up in price
That I could only hope
To see them very dimly through
A high power telescope.

Oh, then indeed, it seems to me
That it is time to quit,
And leave this world to those who
The price to stay in it.

So folks, just stop your whining
Be cheerful, I entreat
Let us kick the bucket, since
If we can't afford to eat.

He had slipped away in the night—in the darkness of the great storm, still raging. A fierce deluge of winter swept the valley from the mountains to the sea, and rain pelted the Hole, through cracks in the sidewalk, onto On-You's still face. Chow-Chow could not wake his cousin. He could not understand that the place he had left or a word of fraternal apology.

He would not move or get up to help or

Strategy of the Sunrise Court Judge.

BY EARLE E. PERRENOT.

OLD Judge Conley of the Sunrise Court glanced at the over-night round up of flotsam and jetsam with an appraising eye. It was a most sorry lot this morning which the dragnet of the law had ushered into his presence. Here an ordinary drunk-and-down, over there a blear-eyed Mexican, caught winding up a three days' jag with the pleasant occupation of beating his consort into a jelly, and by the window a ragged young urchin, hollow cheeked and pasty faced, who had been apprehended while purloining a bottle of milk from the back porch of a near-by cottage during the rosy hour of dawn.

The judge sighed; the greater part of his life had been spent in administering justice—with a gloved hand—to the malefactors of the shady hours, but still he had never become quite hardened in the exercise of his judicial functions.

As he was turning away to the little side office, where he held his "court of love," as he liked to term it, his gaze strayed to the slim figure of a young girl in the back-ground.

The judge paused and his look concentrated intently upon her features. The girl was plainly of the under strata. Bedraggled in garb, carmine in complexion, with haunting shadows under the somber eyes, she sat apart, oblivious to her surroundings, staring all unseeing, out of the window to where the pink rays of the fast rising sun were tinting the tops of the distant mountains with crimson hue.

Something about the forlorn figure appealed to the judge's great Irish heart. An undefined air of gentility still lingered and thrust itself into notice through the sordid atmosphere which enveloped the courtroom.

Judge Conley approached the girl and laid a kindly hand upon her shoulder. Starting, she shrank back as though from a blow.

"Don't be afraid, little girl," the judge told her, gently. "Maybe I can help you lay the ghost of remorse. Suppose we give it a try, ma'am. Just come along to my office and let's talk it over."

The girl peered, with eyes reddened by much weeping, up into his face then a fleeting ray of gladness chased the shadows from her own. Without a word she arose and followed him.

The judge ushered her into the tiny inner office with the same courtesy he might have shown to one of the haut monde.

Motioning her to a seat he threw open the office window letting in a burst of golden sunshine; from a close-by eucalyptus there floated the song of a thrush trilling to its mate; the gentle breezes of the Pacific wafted in the odor of heliotrope from a neighboring garden.

Conley filled his lungs with a deep breath. "Fine day, ma'am," he remarked casually.

The girl nodded assent, her eyes fixed steadily upon the threadbare rug on the office floor.

"Strikes me," continued Conley, "that it's the kind of day a fellow would like to be out in the country;" he whirled upon her. "Ever live in the country, miss?"

She started and her slim fingers twined in and out spasmodically; her gaze roamed about the room like a wild animal seeking an exit from a newly sprung trap. Appar-

ently oblivious to her emotion the judge went on:

"Now, I never was lucky enough to live in the country; I grew up on the pavement, more's the pity. But once, when I was a newsboy, a kind lady friend of mine took me to her ranch over near Riverside for a whole month. I never have forgotten it, ma'am. It was just about as near Paradise as I ever expect to get. There were cows and horses and chickens and pigs, just like you read about sometimes. I remember it was my job to carry the milk pails up from the barns; I used to stop over in the corn patch and lap the foam off the top." He chuckled reminiscently. "My, it sure was fun. And the big, white eggs I used to gather in the hay loft; and the little spotted pigs, how they tumbled over themselves to get the swill we dumped in to them. Do you know, miss, those pigs were for all the world just like some humans I know? They spoiled more than they ate by putting their little, dirty feet into the trough."

"All right, sis, I believe you. Run along now and let me get to work and don't forget to come Saturday right early."

He handed her a card and she went. Out in the sunlight she flung out her arms, in a passionate gesture, to the warbling songster in the eucalyptus:

"I will, I will; I swear it."

Farmer Hines peered through his glasses at a letter the rural carrier had just handed him. His face, harsh and stern as a rule, now wore a worried look.

"Tis form Judge Conley," he told his wife, peering over his shoulder. "Guess the old man is Dunnin' me fer the mortgage. Wa'al, he's been mighty good ter us, Sarah. An' mebbe he needs the money. God knows how we air goin' ter raise it, though, with taxes due an' everything so darned high." He sighed and tore open the envelope then read aloud:

"Dear old friend:

"I have been thinking, lately, of the good times I had, so long, long ago, on your old farm. It doesn't seem right to me, somehow, that an old man, without chick or child to leave it to, should have more money than he needs. About that money I loaned you, Aaron, three or four years ago. It gave me much pleasure, then, to be able to let you have it. It will give me more pleasure now to fix it up so you will not have to worry about it during these hard times. Will not you and the good wife come to my office next Saturday morning and see me about it?"

"I will expect you early, about 7 o'clock."

"Your friend,

"Patrick Conley."

The farmer heaved a sigh of relief.

"Guess the jedge is goin' ter extend it fur us, Sarah. He's a mighty good man, the jedge."

"I am so glad, Aaron," replied his sad-eyed wife, "I know you have worried about it for you tossed and turned all night last night."

"So did ye, Sarah."

The woman's glance fell to the ground.

"I—I wasn't thinking about the mortgage, Aaron," she said simply. Her husband's face grew stern as he strode away.

The old judge stared out the window again. He smiled whimsically.

"I have had a lot of experience, miss," he told the girl. "And I have about decided that the real good folks are all in the story books. What did you say your pa's name was, miss?"

"Aaron Hines, judge; I am Marion Hines." She started crying once more. An expression of deep self-satisfaction stole over the weather-beaten face of the judge. He stroked her hair, absently. "Well, Miss Marion, you take this card around to my old housekeeper.

She is a good, old soul and I reckon she can give you something to keep you busy while I think the matter over. And let's see. Today is Monday. Suppose you come

back here about Saturday. Can you do that all right?"

The girl leaned over and touched the rough hand of the judge with her lips, almost reverently.

"I—I thank you, sir. If you can—get me another chance, judge. I will be straight. Always, always, I promise."

Conley patted her shoulder.

"All right, sis, I believe you. Run along now and let me get to work and don't forget to come Saturday right early."

He handed her a card and she went. Out in the sunlight she flung out her arms, in a passionate gesture, to the warbling songster in the eucalyptus:

"I will, I will; I swear it."

Farmer Hines peered through his glasses at a letter the rural carrier had just handed him. His face, harsh and stern as a rule, now wore a worried look.

"Tis form Judge Conley," he told his wife, peering over his shoulder. "Guess the old man is Dunnin' me fer the mortgage. Wa'al, he's been mighty good ter us, Sarah. He's a mighty good man, the jedge."

"I am so glad, Aaron," replied his sad-eyed wife, "I know you have worried about it for you tossed and turned all night last night."

"So did ye, Sarah."

The woman's glance fell to the ground.

"I—I wasn't thinking about the mortgage, Aaron," she said simply. Her husband's face grew stern as he strode away.

"Howdy-do, Aaron; good morning, Mrs. Hines; I'm glad to see you both," greeted the judge cordially. "Just sit down and then we can talk. I am pretty busy this morning."

He pushed forward two dilapidated chairs and the visitors sat down. Then, as was his habit, he resorted to the open window and for a few moments stared out dreamily, the while rubbing his chin reflectively with his palm. After a bit he turned abruptly to the waiting couple and addressed the man.

"Aaron, since I wrote you about the mortgage I have disposed of it to a friend of mine." He paused and the farmer's face fell.

He pushed forward two dilapidated chairs and the visitors sat down. Then, as was his habit, he resorted to the open window and for a few moments stared out dreamily, the while rubbing his chin reflectively with his palm. After a bit he turned abruptly to the waiting couple and addressed the man.

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COUSINS CELESTIAL. THIRD PRIZE STORY.

The Faith of Chow-Chow. By Mary Stewart Daggett.

the end of two or three years, the fangs his alone again, kills it, and the pearls, which, after all, are secretion which the animal has given to the parasite and which has hardened pearl.

of which shows the Japanese for him is—a persistent, patient worker to toil for what he gets, and will do it for his profits. It is a noticeable that few Japanese engage in "gold" callidus.

He is not expressed in so many words, whether it be on land or water, as the production of a chrysanthemum has more petals on it than any that ever grown before.

he's a mole. But a mole with eyes, a brain that understands and can that keeps him going. Persistent, indefatigable, he achieves success through hours of work, shunning beauty and forever sticking to his job.

—how soon will he want it? he asked: "yer know times air goin'."

Judge nodded.

I know, Aaron, so I kind of a partnership for you with the house mortgage. I think it will be large to talk it over with them. What say?"

"judge," and Aaron's face brightened. "It's fair enough air ye wouldn't say?"

What's the teller?"

Conley arose, a childishly delighted on his face, and threw open the door.

"He is?" he said, jovially.

Mrs. Hines sprang to her feet, it aglow.

tion. Marion," she shrilled and moment the sobbing girl was clasped in her arms.

"Aaron," said the Judge quietly, to the dazed man, "Marion owns the house in her own right. She has been working for me for quite a spell now; you can fix it up with her all right; you don't, as her lawyer, I'll have to do it right away. I've got to get back. Good-by, folks, just make yourself at home."

pulled the door to gently behind went out into the courtroom. The equal, petty law-breakers—sons of the night before—grinned a friend, from out the void, had clasped their hands.

the Judge gave them back smile.

Resignation.

that's the use of kicking one price are so high? we always knew the time would come we should have to die;

maybe death by starving won't be so awful tough. At 'twill end our trying to live somewhere near enough.

one were halcyon days when we thirty cents a peck. Even twice that would seem low as right now, by heck!

ices soared, I, one by one taken from my list without which, I once could have existed.

hen potatoes went up so I could only hope them very dimly through power telescope.

an indeed, it seems to me it is time to quit, leave this world to those who've no price to stay in it.

just stop your whining, cheerful, I entreat kick the bucket gamely, can't afford to eat.

IDA M. THOMAS

15 years ago in the Chinese quarter of Los Angeles two "Celestial Cousins," Chow-Chow and On-You, arrived via boat to promote bamboo basket industry in the Hole," at the back of Imp's Alley.

Two humble creatures entered trade with distinction; prosperous men of the world took little note of the yellow part.

who resembled old cats hiding in the shade. For the Hole, which, strictly speaking, could not be called a sanitary station, was roofed by the sidewalk above.

It is a providential restraint to pedes-

trians going to and fro, a heavy cross

beam beneath the timbers, thus giving

the old men a sense of security.

The yellow cousins were contented and

lived. As time went by they ceased to

relish and piled their trade with

ambition. Industry hallowed the

as it were, while Wo-Ho-Kee, the rich

merchant of the quarter, bought all

what they could weave. As long as

they gave them money for labor, there

were the Hole a Celestial equivalent of

sun and light."

However the Chinese merchant dropped in his humble shop below the sidewalk, the partners felt proud and happy. The

parties were not frequent, but at stated per-

iods Wo-Ho-Kee held notable auctions in

his store, where he wisely enhanced

his stock of goods with the more prac-

tical and useful baskets of Chow-Chow and

On-You. The two old yellow partners

were forward to Wo-Ho-Kee's spring auc-

tion with anticipation and joy belonging to

achievement. Sometimes they

would sit outside the door and watched with

an intense hidden emotion the bal-

ancing of one of their best baskets.

If rose or fell in price, the consina-

ently breathed. Then suddenly they un-

covered that Wo-Ho-Kee was playing with

them. While they listened vaguely the

sound of the merchant auctioneer would rise

with acquired English, as he ex-

plained the art of bamboo weaving. Now and

then the old men caught the sum of money

you can fix it up with her all right,

you don't, as her lawyer, I'll have

to do it right away. I've got to get back.

Good-by, folks, just make yourself at

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mortgage. I think it will be large to

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July 21, 1917.]

WORKING HER WAY THROUGH COLLEGE.

A Plucky Girl's Fight. By Lorraine Kuch.

MARION will be a senior in the university next August. But there is nothing remarkable in this, there are a number of seniors; the remarkable part is that for nearly the whole three years past she has earned almost every penny that she has spent during that time.

In August she called me up.

"I am leaving for Berkeley in the morning; I just want to say good-by now," came gaily over the wire.

"But how—why?" I gasped, for I knew something of the circumstances.

"I don't know how," was the response; "but I am going up anyhow. I'll manage some way, dishes, and—and things," she finished vaguely.

Thus it came about that she entered the university with barely enough cash to buy books and pay the \$5 infirmary fee, but with a magnificent optimism. I wonder, had she known as she does now, whether she would have had the courage to try it.

During the red tape of registering she came across Carmelita. The two girls almost fell on each others' necks when they met in that dazing swirl of Freshmen, and before long they had discovered that both were there under the same circumstances. They went to the assistant of the Dean of Women, who runs the equivalent of a girl's employment agency, free of course to the students. Here they got the names of several housewives who wanted student help. At one of these places Carmelita arranged matters to her satisfaction. She was to work three hours a day for her room and board. Marion looked farther and finally got a place in a cafeteria catering only to students, where she could earn her meals. She took a room in a student rooming-house which she paid for by such odd jobs as serving punch at dances and sitting in a coat-room at 20 cents an hour. At the cafeteria she was paid with a book of meal tickets that with careful counting could be made to last until the next one was due, with even a few left over occasionally. She has told me how she dreaded appearing behind the counter the first time. She supposed that the students would maintain a rather lofty manner toward a biscuit shooter, but it soon dawned on her that college people were different from those in high school, and she was admired for her determination.

Her Daily Routine.

Of course it was no primrose path to rise early, rush to the cafeteria, serve for an hour, and then hurry to a class at 8 o'clock. Just before 12 she must be in her place ready for the hungry mob that poured in, and again after classes from 6 to 8. After 8 she could begin her preparation for the next day. There were two hours needed every night for French and then mathematics and those famous question sets in Freshman Physics to do. But the Berkeley climate is remarkably suited to hard work and things came down somehow.

On Sunday the cafeteria closed. On these days she cooked her meals at home, for the house had a large community kitchen where a number of the girls boarded themselves. These were gay evenings for talk flew back and forth and later there was music and company upstairs. But it is evident that there could be but very little of the usual college good times. There was nothing with which to pay society and club dues, had she even had the opportunity to mingle socially with people who might have invited her to join; and there was nothing whatever wherewith to get tickets to public entertainments.

No Money for "The" Game.

That autumn saw the last of the great Stanford-California games—"the" game. Of course it was only a football game after all, but college students can realize what it means to be a Freshman filled with a new and thrilling loyalty to one's Alma Mater—and not to be able to express a little of this with the other howling maniacs in the bleachers. The meal ticket book was a little long when the day rolled around, so Marian invited Carmelita to a cafeteria dinner and afterward to a picture show. That was their celebration of the day.

It was shortly after this that the cafeteria closed. Marion decided to get her meals at home and do more odd jobs to pay the grocer. It took considerable scurrying

around to ferret these out, but she managed to get along on \$16 a month, which included her room rent. Then came examinations and Christmas holidays. It was a joyful day when she found that student railroad rates made it cheaper for her to go home for the vacation than to stay over.

Back to Take Up the Fight.

When she went back in January she had decided to go into a home as Carmelita was doing. She found a place at the Harts. Dr. Hart was a prominent physician practising in San Francisco, but living in Berkeley. Here she worked as maid of all work, serving a four-course dinner in the evening and doing dishes until 8 o'clock.

There is a good deal said by people who did not go to college after high school about the easy four years enjoyed by their friends who did. But there is just this much to be said in answer: The college student with his 8 o'clock class gets on the job as early in the morning as his working friend; during the day there are from four to six classes of one hour each; the time between is spent almost invariably in the library reference room; or if he has laboratory courses, hours and hours are spent working out some experiment. After dinner, when the "worker" is preparing to go to the theater or read the last magazine, the student is settling down to several more hours of the same thing that he has been doing

she looked about for a place where the people lived simply and where she would receive the consideration due her. The Beckwiths lived in a bungalow near the campus. There were just two of them, and they promised to treat her as a college student.

Carmelita's Party.

There is a sort of sorority among the girls working their way and when it became known that "Carmelita had a bid to the Sophomore formal," her friends scurried around to see what could be done about it. As Carmelita left in her borrowed gown Marion hung out of sight over the top rail. When the door closed she, too, slowly

dollars. After the nurse left there was naturally, little decrease in the things in it. The year wore on somehow.

Carmelita was married shortly after the close of the university. Marion could not afford to stay long enough for the ceremony. She was home painting the faces of the china dolls for a dollar a day when the event happened.

During the Christmas holidays she the place left vacant by one of the old companion to an old lady taking a rest at her daughter's home back in the country. Marion read to her and fixed up messes and made herself generally comfortable. The little old Mrs. Reeds seemed to get strength from her fresh young presence.

Poultry Shows in 1917-18.

HERE are those in the poultry flocks who seem convicted with the idea that the war situation will act negatively on the poultry show season this coming year. That the situation is not without anomalies we freely admit; but that it does not affect poultry shows we deny. Already San Jose, Oakland, Modesto and Coalinga have announced their show dates, and we are quite certain that the usual list will follow before October 1. While economic conditions have been somewhat burdensome to the poultrymen this summer (owing to the high cost of feed) we are sufficiently optimistic to look for better conditions by this fall. The high cost of living will cause many a farmer to become a backlotter in poultry care; we look for hen fruit and carcasses in strong demand at good prices this fall; all of which will strengthen the market for breeding stock and the exhibition.

Poultry shows are the clearance houses of the industry—it's backbone for the sale of stock and the creation of a healthy interest in pure-bred fowl. To do without the shows would be detrimental to the poultry business. * * *

Some Results from Egg-laying Contests.

The value of egg-laying contests is but a negligible quantity. Your hen will lay performances to her credit is the exception, and to that extent abnormal. And yet, on the strength of these contests thousands of eggs and chicks have been sold under the assumption that like begets like and consequently the progeny of a 200-egg hen will lay equally well. This position is absolutely wrong, as the bird of greatest quality is only one of many—just how many is problematical. Helen Dow Whistler, of the Northwest Laying Contest (Pullman, Wash.) has stated the situation with some regard for the facts as well as their consequences in the following printed paragraphs:

"Egg-laying contests and ambitious poultrymen have heralded the 200-egg hen, which, after all, in the best of flocks, is one in ten or more. When we have had a good egg yield, we have rushed the story into print, until the customer has had a right to believe that 50 per cent. egg yields in winter were the normal thing, and that it was merely a question of getting the right stock to reproduce stock composed largely of 200-egg hens."

If we poultry people have so educated the buying public, why should they not demand eggs at 25 cents a dozen, with wheat at \$1.00 and more per ton?

We need to make poultry raising pay (1) to produce laying strains; (2) to house and feed for the maximum of eggs; (3) to buy hens in quantity at wholesale rates, at the season of lowest prices; (4) to educate the public as to the cost of egg production, and then to boost the price of poultry products to cover cost of production, plus a living wage for the poultryman."

To all of which we say amen. But really, is it not true that we have been striving for twenty years to increase the prolificness of the American business hen? And is it not likely possible that the pendulum has about reached its limit in travelling in this direction? If not, why should hen fruit be ruling low as compared to the high cost of bacon and all feeding stuffs?

Quality and Prices.

There can be no question but that the price of breeding stock is ruling a trifle low and that the local demand is light. This is due primarily to the high cost of feed, which has led breeders to sell close, while here and there people have gone out of the business. For these reasons it is an opportune time to buy either females for laying purposes only, or breeding pens, or males for future use. To beginners, whether purely for practical purposes or as fanciers and breeders, a word as to relative values of different grades of stock may not be out of place just at this time.

Birds fit to win at an average poultry show command all the way from \$10 to \$15 apiece and up; if for an important fixture like the Los Angeles or Chicago show the price is liable to run into five figures. What is generally termed high-grade breeding stock, which will produce standard birds with here and there specimens worthy of a place in the



all day. Each class is supposed to have two hours of outside preparation.

No Time for Study.

On these evenings that the Harts had guests Marion got no studying done at all, and the next day flunked her classes flat. It is no wonder that students working their way through make low grades, and yet scholarships are awarded on the basis of grades.

Marion managed to stick out the semester somehow, and pass in all her subjects. When she got on the boat to come home she had just 5 cents in her purse. It was every penny she had after buying her ticket and paying the ferry fare. She hoarded that lone jitney all the way down, avoiding stevedores and newsies and other tip grabbers, and paid it for car fare from the depot to her home.

During the summer she worked in an architect's office for the experience, but the last month she clerked in a department store to earn her return fare and the necessary expenses of the new term. With the beginning of the second year, knowing the ropes,

descended the stairs, and went out on the dark foggy streets alone—home to wash the neglected supper dishes—past a Frat house from which certain syncopated strains and shadowy figures passing before the curtain told of other dances in progress. Who can blame a tear or two if it fell in the everlasting dishwater?

But Carmelita and her affairs shortly faded into the background. The Beckwiths were expecting a third member of the family soon, and Marion found herself doing more and more of the housework. Who could resist pretty Mrs. Beckwith's appealing blue eyes when she asked, "Would you mind cleaning the bedroom, dear?" or when she sighed plaintively, "I do so wish the hall were swept." Soon Saturday came to be looked on as a day of dread. True, the house had but six rooms, but to completely clean all these was one whole day's work.

When the baby came the entire management fell on Marion. She had all the marketing to do and the thousand and one details of a house to look after. Mr. Beckwith thought she deserved something extra for all this so he gave her a present of three silver

and to be much interested in the higher tales from her various experiences. Apparently she could look behind the curtain of laughter and see the constant going exertion. These pleasant weeks past and the new term opened, as it has a way of doing, in a cold snap that makes the fingers tingle and the toes hurry indoors.

One such day Marion received a summons to the office of the Dean of Women. Well, Oh, what? Some mistake doubtless. Dean met her with an anticipatory smile.

"I have the pleasure to tell you," she began, "that you have a fairy godmother. She is making you a present of a hundred dollars for your expenses this summer, probably more next fall."

Marion says she gasped and then continued to smile at her and then she burst into tears. It was true, as true as the nose on her face. The godmother did not want it known, but she might suspect.

And she does.

IMPORTANCE OF POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

The Coming Shows. By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

Poultry Shows in 1917-18.

After the nurse left there was, naturally decrease in the things to do. She wore on somehow.

It was married shortly after the university. Marion could not stay long enough for the ceremony. Home painting the faces of little girls for a dollar a day when she opened.

The Christmas holidays she took a left vacant by one of the girls, to an old lady taking a rest cure. Her daughter's home back in the canyon, read to her and fixed up daintily. And made herself generally agreeable to the little old Mrs. Reade seemed to catch from her fresh young presence.

HERE are those in the poultry fancy who seem convicted with the idea that the war situation will act negatively upon the poultry show season this coming winter. That the situation is not without its influences we freely admit; but that it will affect all poultry shows we deny. Already San Francisco, Oakland, Modesto and Coalinga have announced their show dates, and we feel certain that the usual list will follow before October 1. While economic conditions have been somewhat burdensome for us all this summer (owing to the high cost of feed) we are sufficiently optimistic to expect better conditions by this fall. The cost of living will cause many a family to become a backlotter in poultry production, but we look for hen fruit and carcass to be in strong demand at good prices this fall, of which will strengthen the market for breeding stock and the exhibitions.

Poultry shows are the clearance houses of the industry—its backbone for the sale of meat and the creation of a healthy interest in pure-bred fowl. To do without them would be detrimental to the poultry business.

Results from Egg-laying Contests.

The value of egg-laying contests is at present negligible quantity. Your hen with performances to her credit is the exception, and to that extent abnormal. And in the strength of these contests thousands of eggs and chicks have been sold on the assumption that like begets like. Consequently the progeny of a 200-egg hen will lay equally well. This position is surely wrong, as the bird of great fertility is only one of many—just how many is problematical. Helen Dow Whittemore (of the Northwest Laying Contest Club, Wash.) has stated the situation in some regard for the facts as well as consequences in the following printed statement:

"Egg-laying contests and ambitious poultrymen have heralded the 200-egg hen, after all, in the best of flocks, is one more. When we have had a good hen, we have rushed the story into print, and the customer has had a right to expect 60 per cent. egg yields in winning the normal thing, and that it was a question of getting the right stock from stock composed largely of 200-egg hens."

Our poultry people have so educated the public, why should they not demand at 25 cents a dozen, with wheat bran and more per ton?

It is time to make poultry raising pay (1) by laying strains; (2) to house and rear the maximum of eggs; (3) to buy the best quantity at wholesale rates, at the lowest prices; (4) to educate the public to the cost of egg production, and to boost the price of poultry products over cost of production, plus a living for the poultryman."

Half of which we say amen. But really, it is true that we have been striving for years to increase the prolificness of American business hen? And is it not possible that the pendulum has about reached its limit in traveling in this direction? If not, why should hen fruit be ruling compared to the high cost of broken eggs and all feeding stuffs?

Poultry and Prices.

There can be no question but that the cost of breeding stock is ruling a trifle low at present, but the local demand is light. This is primarily to the high cost of feed, which causes breeders to sell close, while here and there people have gone out of the business. For these reasons it is an opportune time to offer females for laying purposes only, whether purely for practical purposes or as fanciers and breeders, a word as to the values of different grades of stock should be out of place just at this time.

It is difficult to win at an average poultry show around all the way from \$10 to \$15 apiece. If for an important fixture like the New York or Chicago show the price is run into five figures. What is general high-grade breeding stock, will produce standard birds with here and there specimens worthy of a place in the University of Missouri, that State pro-

tection room, will bring all the way from \$5 to \$25 for males and \$3 to \$15 for females. Fairly good utility birds, from good strains, but not "up" in the points appreciated by the fancier and expert, can be had from \$1.50 to \$3 for females and \$2.50 to \$5 for males. These are not bargain counter prices, but represent a fair average for birds offered by well-known establishments.

Unless one is personally familiar with all the facts regarding bargain counter offers, it will be found safer on the part of a beginner to secure his foundation stock from a responsible breeder who will start him right with birds of recognized ancestry. On the other hand, those who have not the inclination to keep up the standard of the breed, can afford to take a chance by buying in the open market at "less than cost" prices, with the proviso that they will frequently have to renew the entire flock.

The Moult Family Flock.

Hens are rather delicate during a rapid moult, and it pays to be careful of them. A warm mash in the morning is a splendid starter for a family flock. It is not easily made well, but pays well when made. All scraps from the kitchen cooking can be saved; all vegetable parings, washed clean, bits of table leavings cut to eatable size, with bones removed that are larger than a bone-cutter would serve, with all fish bones removed, boiled in clean water supplemented with fresh bits of waste milk and meat juices, make a rich mess which should be thickened with best bran to a crumbly state. It should be fed hot and only as much as the poultry will eat up clean in fifteen minutes. It is a dreadful thing to serve a sour mash, or one made of sour food. A sweet mash not eaten will become sour on the feeding board, and the caretaker should remove any mash not eaten within fifteen minutes.

The green feed at noon should consist of a variety of greens cut up to eatable size. Lettuce leaves need no cutting, but should be washed. Alfalfa should be cut. During the moult hens are languid and will try to swallow anything green at noon, if no small bits are on exhibit. Avoid feeding tomatoes one would not eat himself, or any bits of decayed potato, and never serve melon rinds that are not fresh and clean. Do not leave old melon rinds in the run or hens will peck them. It is an awful mistake to dump the cook's waste in the poultry run any time of the year.

While hens are so thinly clothed and our nights are cool, the night feed should have some cracked corn in it. Corn is a heat maker as it digests, and keeps a night furnace going longer than wheat. To keep bare hens warm at night is not as easily done in any other way.

Poultry for the Boys.

With the present agitation for school gardening and home economics, it might be well to remember that poultry makes quite as strong an appeal to the young as the kitchen garden, and in some cases prove much more interesting and attractive. When children, and more especially boys, arrive at the age of discretion and judgment, the care of a small flock of pure-bred fowl will not only keep them off the street and out of mischief, but prove a source of pleasure as well as profit. The care of fowls not only has an educational value, but helps to develop a kindly fellow feeling for all living creatures.

The ownership of even a small flock will afford opportunity for the youth to gain some practical experience. Of course the best results are to be obtained where the parents have an interest in and a knowledge of poultry culture which will enable them to act as guide and adviser. Now that the summer vacation is on, start the boy with a few birds. The expense for yarding and housing need not be heavy. By utilizing the kitchen waste the upkeep of a few hens can be reduced to a minimum, and if intelligence is shown in their management, a family should harvest all of its own hen fruit. To sustain the boy's interest he should have the profits of his flock in real money.

What are the Figures in California?

According to figures supplied by H. L. Kempster, professor of poultry husbandry in the University of Missouri, that State pro-

duces 1,332,000,000 eggs a year. Of this number, 17 per cent, or 226,440,000 eggs are lost through spoilage and breakage. These 226,440,000 eggs would weigh 28,305,000 pounds. They represent 141,525,000 pounds of chicken feed and the output of 2,264,400 hens.

The loss from bad eggs comes about because a single broken or spoiled egg is not considered a great loss. In fact it is so small that it is hardly noticed on the average farm, but it is the total of these broken and bad eggs which causes an annual loss of \$5,661,000 when eggs are selling at 30 cents a dozen.

These bad and broken eggs not only represent a loss of human food but they represent a loss of grain and other feeds which the country can ill afford, especially at this time of national food shortage. We presume that relatively California suffers a similar loss, and that, too, for the same reasons.

A Time to Grow Poultry Meat.

The comparative low price of hen fruit has naturally directed attention to the production of a better grade of carcass. In California this division of poultry culture has never attracted the attention its importance merits. Beyond getting rid of surplus males and unprofitable females, the braff, brawn and bacon of the California poultry industry has been expended on egg production. The result has been that chicken meat, as compared to beef, pork and mutton, is a somewhat negligible quantity in the average home, restaurant and hotel. That it is not more popular is due quite as much, however, to an average inferior quality as it is to the want of a good market. The production of poultry meat in the way it was grown and prepared in England, France and Belgium before the war is practically an unknown art to the average American poultryman. In the East a few of the larger packing-houses have established fattening stations, but beyond this there is no continuous effort to produce a prime article of broilers, fryers and roasters. In Petaluma, the center of possibly 2,000,000 head of fowl, the only excuse for table birds is the elimination of the surplus males and undesirable females. Possibly prevailing conditions (high feed cost and low prices for eggs) will stimulate an interest in the meat breeds. The egg breeds do not make the best of carcass; to be sure they are edible, but do not carry the thickness of flesh that renders chicken meat good eating and affords a quantity that will really be worth while.

It is our conviction that the meat breeds are to occupy a much larger place in our rural economy than has been accorded them in the past. When we consider that Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Houdans, Brahmans and Rhode Island Reds are also good egg varieties, there is every reason why they should be more largely bred, and their table qualities exploited. The Leghorn is a splendid fowl for eggs, but for meat there are others of larger and better value. And since an increase of food production just now is a national demand, it is opportune for the breeders of American and English birds to push their favorites.

In Caring for Poultry Remember:

That sunflower seed, being a laxative, should be fed moderately; nevertheless it is good at molting time as it gives luster to the new growing feathers.

That baldness, white comb, scurvy or itch are due to foul, damp, dark houses and also overcrowding. Plenty of sunshine, pure air and room to turn round in are conditions that stand for robust and producing hens.

That alfalfa should be cut into about half-inch lengths when fed to fowl in confinement. Feed what they will eat up clean in fifteen to twenty minutes. In this way all waste is avoided.

That the hen cannot live on wheat alone—she must have variety in grain foods, some animal food, plenty of green stuff, and grit, oyster shell and lots of pure water. Do your birds enjoy all this?

That the essential food for a sitting hen is whole corn, some greenery, sharp grit and plenty of water. Sitting on an egg is a warm business, hence the corn ration.

That a single breed is to be preferred to several. In the first place it yields a uniform product; secondly, the entire flock can be given the same treatment; and thirdly,

it is more impressive to buyers of foundation and breeding stock.

That (to quote the Petaluma Poultry Journal) there is such a thing as going to extremes in egg production. To have the flock average 200 eggs a year may be crossing the border to danger. A hen, like a man, cannot stand overwork. To average 200 eggs would mean that every hen had to work at high pressure, and not every hen would be able to stand the strain. Phenomenal stunts may be good advertisements in a sense—but in the long run mean poor business.

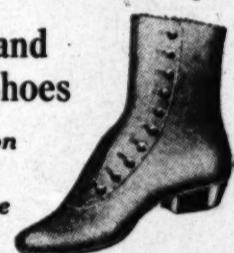
That onions are enjoyed by fowl and also have some medicinal value as a preventive of colds; they should, however, not be given too liberally to laying hens as they are quite apt to affect the flavor of their eggs.

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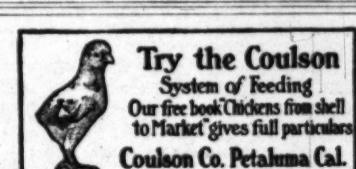
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SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

That the United States will not Have Two Hundred Thousand Troops in France Before September Next

ing that fixed the order of military liability of 10,000,000 registrants, the tally sheets had been compared and corrected before dark tonight and the master list was in the hands of the printer. Copies will be mailed to local exemption boards beginning

ORCHARD AND FARM—RANCHO AND RANGE

Potash in Fertilizers and Plants. — By Thos. G. Wallace.

CONSIDERABLE diversity of opinion prevails upon the question of the necessity of using potash as a fertilizer, for fruit trees at least, in the average Southern California soil. The majority of growers seem to have no special opinion on this point, and those who have are for or against its use in accordance with the results of such observation as they have been able to make in using fertilizers. Taking the soils themselves into consideration, in comparison with the amount of potash used by the plants for their wood and fruit growth, chemical analysis suggests that the addition of potash as a fertilizer is superfluous. There are, however, other considerations which must have due weight in the examination of this question. The feeding of plants by the use of factory-prepared foods, in which the aim has been to make them as assimilable by the plants as possible, is an artificial method of nourishing the plant. A careful examination of the experiments, carried on for the purpose of testing fertilizers, has shown that the addition of a small amount of potash has a far greater effect on the action of the fertilizer than the amount of potash in it could realize as a direct plant food.

The Function of Potash.

This leads to a consideration of the function of potash in the matter of plant feeding with artificial fertilizers. It has been pretty well established that the small amount of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. (ten to twenty pounds to the ton,) of pure potash added to ground bone or tankage increases very greatly their value as a plant feeder. This phenomena occurs in grain fields as well as in orchards, and on lands rich in potash as well as on lands comparatively poor in potash. The addition of larger amounts of potash to these fertilizer materials has proven beneficial in some cases, more especially where the soil was poor in potash or where the crop grown called for a larger amount than the soil yielded. The explanation of this action of potash, from the fertilizer manufacturers' standpoint, seems to be that it assists in making or holding available the other ingredients of the mixture, and, viewing it as a plant nourishment, that it makes them more easily and readily circulated into the plant's system. This is well worth consideration when we are applying fertilizers with a view of getting prompt results from them.

Potash Makes the Fertilizer "Complete."

Where we apply fertilizers one year to feed the plants for a twelve-month, if the soils are fairly rich in potash, as most Southern California soils admittedly are, the addition of potash to the fertilizer is not so important; but if we desire a prompt action of the fertilizer the addition of a small amount of potash is advisable. Few fertilizer manufacturers encourage the use of much potash in fertilizers, possibly because it is a substance upon which the profit is comparatively light, and there are no chances of picking up cheap lots of it out of season to work off in the trade. Nearly all fertilizer manufacturers, however, advise the use of a little potash, because no fertilizer is "complete" without it.

Importance of Potash in Plants.

It is more particularly the use of potash in the plant that impresses us with its value. As one of the soluble alkalies, potash not only helps to keep the acid stimulating and exciting ingredients in mild form for circulation, while they are being carried forward to stimulate production, but as ripening progresses the potash returns through the inner circulation of the plant and assists in stiffening the straw and wood to carry the crop weight. If juices and sugars are to be developed in the fruit or tissue of the plants, the alkaline elements forming lime, magnesia, soda and potash must accompany the active working elements to make them harmless as well as digestible. Though we express the food ingredients in fertilizers for plants as "acids" or acids, we really apply them as "ates," as, for instance, phosphoric acid usually as phosphate of lime, sulphuric acid as sulphate of lime (gypsum,) and nitric acid as nitrate of soda. In the soil as well these acids form salt "ates" with potash, magnesia and soda.

Alkalies Affect Shape.

Potash, as far as we know, is the most im-

portant alkali in the metabolism of plants, standing between the extreme hard crystalline cement tendency of lime, and the high solubility and corrosive properties of the sodas. Next to potash magnesia seems the modifying influence, toning the actions of both the hard basic and soft saline substances. It is hard to understand that the shape of both wood and fruit formation is influenced by the alkalies, and while this is modified by the character of the plant, yet it is such a substantial fact that it is worth noting when we come to consider the special fertilization of our plants. Having chosen a type of plant for the shape of its fruit, among other valuable points, it is important to us that we preserve its characteristics, and in fertilizing we should use the substances least likely to cause unwelcome changes.

There is a Limit.

There is such a thing as overdosing plants with potash, and its effect seems to be somewhat the same as soda, lime and magnesia in retarding growth and development. While without potash translocation of the starches and albumenoids is sluggish, and development of the plants and fruits slow,

yet with an oversupply of any of the alkaline mineral substances the cells of the plant become encysted and clogged, until circulation of anything of a higher consistency than water seems to become arrested. The result is then a drying-up or hardening of the part, which loses its elasticity and growth, and even a general condition throughout the plant of stunting and twig drying. Without this great aid to the translocation, parts of the plants starve, while with an overdose they go to sleep. The most glaring example of this is found on soils too rich in lime, on which the trees become stunted and odd shaped, and on examination their cells are found to be lined with encysted lime, like the coating found in a tea kettle or steam boiler from the use of hard water. The action of potash, soda and magnesia is similar, and while softer and more soluble than lime they can penetrate and clog finer cell walls. It is well known, however, that the want of lime as surely prevents the development of a plant as the excess feeding does. I do not think there is any serious danger, even in Southern California, where immense crops call for heavy fertilization, of any harm being done by the use of potash, as it would make too expensive the fertilization of the land to use it in important excess. The question for the grower to consider is, "Can I wait for the nitrogen and phosphoric acid materials I am using to become amalgamated with the potash of the soil; or do I require such prompt action from the fertilizers used that a little potash must be added to make them more quickly assimilable to the plants?"

Water Controls Production.

A poor soil requires 25 per cent. more water to produce corn than a rich soil, and corn in a very poor soil may need as much as 100 per cent. more water in the soil. The bulk of the dry matter in the plant is taken from the atmosphere, but it requires 260 pounds of water from the soil by way of the root for each pound of dry matter produced. In dry hot weather the transpiration of water from the leaf surface equals about 35 to 40 per cent. of the moisture contained in the leaf area, which composes practically the evaporation part of the plant. Reducing the water supply in the soil below the optimum may reduce the stalk yield over one-third, while the grain yield may suffer over one-quarter, principally because the plant cannot form dry matter without a steady and sufficient water supply at the roots.

Planting Corn.

It is best to give corn plenty of room to put out lateral roots, so that the rows should be from three feet to three feet six inches apart, and the plants eight inches to even two feet apart in the rows. It does not pay to grow anything between the rows, particularly peas or any plants that use much nitrogen, and which reduce the nitrogen supply for the corn. Tests of this point have shown that both the corn plants and the pea plants suffer when they are grown together. In growing corn by the hill method the hills should be forty-two inches apart both ways, hay. While it does not rival the common with about three plants to the hill. The ob-

ject of this is partly to facilitate cultivation both ways of the field and partly to allow full growth of a large lateral rooting which needs plenty of water and food. These lateral roots act also as bracing stays for the plant to withstand wind pressure, and cultivation over them to conserve moisture should not be deep enough to disturb or break them.

FIELD NOTES.

Discing can take the place of plowing if done in the autumn, and fall discing is better than spring plowing.

While alfalfa is admitted as the best and most profitable soiling crop in milk and butter production, it is a more expensive feeding plan than either silage or pasture feeding.

The value of the dry bean as a stock feed is said to be 1650 pounds after extracting thirty-two gallons of oil to the ton. The waste is put down as only 120 pounds of trash and moisture.

Comparison of the germination of wheat grains has shown the seed of the sixth row in the spike to be the most fertile, and lessened germination is found in the grains towards the base and towards the apex.

If a soil is acid the best results cannot be obtained with alfalfa and other legumes until it is limed. Inoculation of such a soil should always be accompanied by lime application, as otherwise the process of inoculation will not be fully successful, and in a few years its benefit will disappear.

In broadcast seeded wheat fields the use of sulphuric acid spray for destroying weeds has been found both effective and economical in that it increased the yield of wheat, and as well, it is efficient in the controlling of foot rot. The sulphuric acid is used at a strength of 60% in a solution of 10 per cent. by volume and at the rate of about one hundred gallons per acre.

While potatoes form an important service in the balance for food, they are not safe for exclusive or one-third ration. A study was made among a community of Polish people who had subsisted upon practically nothing but potatoes for several months. The people showed symptoms of heart disease, dropsy and general inanition.

The first cause of ugly shaped potatoes with outgrowths is too much water in the ground, but if these badly formed tubers are used for seed there is a liability to like producing like, and a sort of heredity is set up which may take several seasons to eradicate, even under the best soil and moisture conditions. Smooth regular-shaped seed potatoes will produce the best potatoes with the highest starch content.

Dry farming if properly handled pays well. If you have a piece of land to which you cannot supply water, and it shows a good natural growth, preferably of sage brush, and the local rainfall is not less than 12 inches annually, you have a good prospect for dry farming. Deep plowing and thorough cultivation are necessary to conserve the moisture, and as well the land should be fallowed every year. The new land should be plowed and summer fallowed before using.

In the attempts to produce superior strains of alfalfa, much is expected from hybridization with the yellow-flowered alfalfa. The yellow-flowered variety, called *Melleotus falcata*, has not been cultivated as religiously as the *Melleotus sativa*, which is the common cultivated clover of the meadows. It has flourished as a wild grass over the most of Europe and Western Asia, and is now being cultivated to some extent in India, Southeastern Russia and Chinese Turkestan. It seems to flourish at about all elevations and in most any soil and climate. It is found below sea level and on the mountains 13,000 feet high. It was introduced into America in 1897, according to record. Some strains of it grow low and are only fit for pasture, but some stand erect for hay. While it does not rival the common alfalfa, it has some valuable qualities that

introduced by hybridization with the *Melleotus sativa* promise to make superior alfalfa.

Among apple growers rosella and back are pretty well known as disease affecting both tree and fruit. One of the drouth-spot are kindred diseases, while attacking the fruit only, may be considered associated, if not the same.

The weight of evidence shows that this trouble arises from insufficient water and its attendant conditions. Primary water storage is at the root, but when wood becomes affected with the disease, may fail to transmit water rapidly to the leaves to supply both leaves and fruit, and as has been often shown, the fruit suffers at the expense of the leaves.

The most promising system for controlling diseases is the deep, rich mulching of the soil, and leguminous cover-crop seems to meet the case well.

Extensive tests have been made "vegetable" ivory meal, which is a product of the tagua nut, also known as commerce as Corozo nut, which are the manufacture of buttons and other ivory articles. The tagua nut is the fruit product of a palm-like plant called *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, which is hard and ivory-like that articles made from it can scarcely be distinguished from ivory. The meal of this nut has been so nutritious that in cattle-feeding has almost taken the place of corn especially for milk production. Its rific value has been determined as large calories per pound, which compares favorably with corn meal, sugar and starch. The protein is about 5 percent, the fat 32 per cent, with a nitrogen extract of about 75 per cent.

In the District of Columbia they have a new insect enemy to the peach, which is new in America as far as yet known, seems to have originated in Japan, where species has been reared from a species found on pears received from Japan. The technical name of this new pest is *Liriomyza molesta*. It has been under observation for four or five years. The caterpillars attack the twigs of the cherry and peach, but their principal food seems to be the peach fruit, which they attack while quite green, eating through skin at or near the point of attachment of the fruit stem; but if the fruit is ripe when nearly ripe it will generally hang, unless some other insect accompanies the insect's work. On the injury can scarcely be distinguished from that of the peach-twig borer. The insect hibernates in fallow in condition in silken cocoons, which are ring in the spring. There are two broods of larvae each year.

California will some day come to build rock gardens. In some countries, notably England, and on entirely different lines, rock gardens are part of every place, and one of the principal features.

Another phase of gardening we shall have to country mellow with age and that new plants of a kind, yet fewer kinds, division of a garden given up to azalea alone would be of unusual interest.

Seeds now being taken up should not be hastily dried. Better far to place them in boxes of sand and protect them from air and heat. They then go through the process much as they would do if in the original soil without watering.

No despair of annuals and perennials this season, for there are many kinds of flowers that may still be planted and produce this season. Any seedsman will have a list of a score of annual seeds that will yield blossoms freely before cold weather comes.

The best way to grow dahlias is not to tie them to stakes, but to repeatedly pinch off leaders or terminal growths, making the plant expand into a grand bushy growth, bearing and so vigorous that it bears a mass of fine large blossoms of good color on strong stiff stems.

All privets for hedges none of the late varieties are as good as the old Ligustrum vulgare. It has smaller leaves and is evergreen than those in common use. It is known locally as English privet and the small-leaved type has no superior.

The sorbus or mountain ash family are showy members that are grown for ornament alone and in some countries the flowers are used for jellies or preserves, being allied to the apples of commerce, in size comparable only to crab or thorn.

"Lily of France," the true "flower of France" is Iris Florentina. Placed upon shields, coats of arms, etc., it has been the symbol of a lost cause, and its use as a national emblem has been perpetuated.

A correspondent sent in for identification, a branch of a tree claimed to be a eucalypt, which proved to be Syncarpia laurifolia, a common but occasional in local gar-

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A branch of a tree claimed to be a eucalypt, which proved to be Syncarpia laurifolia, a common but occasional in local gar-

[Saturday,

1917.]

Pictures of the Day THE EXPERT'S ADVICE Has Saved Many a Garden.

D RANGE

VALUABLE INFORMATION IN A NUTSHELL

Soil and Plant Wisdom in Paragraphs. By Ernest Braunton.

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tiva promise to make superior al-

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The meat of this nut has been found
in cattle-feeding tests to be
most taken the place of corn meal
only for milk production. Its cal-
orie has been determined as 370
calories per pound, which compares
with corn meal, sugar and eggs.

The protein is about 5 per cent and
28 per cent, with a nitrogen con-
tent of about 75 per cent.

In District of Columbia they have
seen enemy to the peach, or at least
America as far as yet known. It
is believed to have originated in Japan, as
has been reared from a specie
of pears received from Japan. The
name of this new pest is *Lapponia*. It has been under obser-
vation four or five years. The young
larvae attack the twigs of the peach
and peach, but their preferred food
is the peach fruit, which they
eat quite green, eating through
or near the point of attachment
as much as they would do if
the stem; but if the fruit is attached
nearly ripe it will generally remain
unless some other infection
causes the insect's work. On the twigs
can scarcely be distinguished
but may still be planted and produce
fruit of the peach-twig borer or
hoppers in full-grown larvae
in silken cocoons, pupation com-
plete before the cold
of larvae each year.

In this phase of gardening we shall have
many mellowed with age and that
of a kind, yet fewer kinds
of a garden given up to saxon-
ians would be of unusual interest.

No other treatment shortens the life of
a garden hose to compare with dragging it
around corners, stakes and other obstruc-
tions when at full length. Every hard pull
breaks fibers and induces "breaks" or leaks
in all parts. You should carry your hoses,
hose and half-hose whenever and wherever
there is need of transportation.

In these piping times of peas, we may

grow vines with edible fruits, not melons,
chayotes and the like, but vines bearing

beautiful flowers followed by fruits of use
to every housewife. Let us begin with pas-
sion vines, with large and beautiful blossoms.

Two species at least have large
fruits of good value.

It has been found that land left bare lost
sixty-five pounds of nitrogen through the
drainage water, worth 20 cents a pound.

This shows that it would be much more
profitable to grow a prop. In gardens
where the soil is richer than in fields this
loss might easily run above 100 pounds of
nitrogen per acre.

"Shakespeare" gardens should contain
only such plants as are mentioned in
Shakespeare's works. These range from
apricot trees (apricock) down to the lowly
pansy, with columbine, crocus and rue. It
should be nearly square, formal in design,
with a sundial and a place in center with
rough stone flagging.

One of the most flagrant cases of the mis-
use of a name is when syringa is applied to
philadelphus. Syringa is the scientific
name of the lilac and should never be ap-
plied to philadelphus. There is no reason for
it and no one knows who first made the
blunder, yet even well posted plantsmen
assist in perpetuating it.

Bordeaux mixture for spraying garden
plants may be made with copper sulphate
(bluestone) 1 pound; quicklime, 1 pound;
water, 12 gallons. Dissolve bluestone by
suspending in bag in a gallon of water in
a wooden or earthen vessel. Slake lime
and add gallon of water to make a "milk."
Pour bluestone into barrel and add enough
to make about five gallons. Strain milk
into barrel and stir well. If not for use at
one of one design, of which the house is the

center does not come from Sicily;
the chief crop is sour lemons.

The common brake fern found over all
of California in thickets contains splendid
fertilizer. The ash is very heavy with pot-
ash, which is quite caustic, so should be
applied with caution or be first diluted. As
a mulch or buried in the garden soil the
bracken is of still greater value.

The asphyxiating and tear-producing gases
used by the Germans in the present war
are said to be manufactured from the seeds of
a species of Sabadilla belonging to the lily
family and native to Venezuela. Uncle Sam
has seeds of the plant at Washington and
one less harmful species is native to Texas.

While the present is largely a period of
rest for gardening, it is one that tries the
souls of plants as well as the souls and soles
of mankind. Plants that will live and thrive
from now until rains come, without serious
deterioration, should be hailed with joy.
Such are the plants for the true California
garden.

Plant dealers have of late too much
illustrated their catalogues with illustrations
of individual flowers, or bunches of
flowers, as though we all were florists, or
desired flowers only for the house. In this
phase of illustrating the Japanese are far
ahead of us, for they show the uses of the
plant in the garden. So, too, shall we,
when we become less of florist and more of
gardener.

There is a plant of the pink or carnation
family, native to Japan, that thrives in al-
most any climate under the staggering botan-
ical name of *Krascheninnikowia Maximowicziana*. In spite of this it is a sweet
scented flower, all of which calls to mind
the old saying: "A rose by any other name
would smell as wheat."

No other treatment shortens the life of
a garden hose to compare with dragging it
around corners, stakes and other obstruc-
tions when at full length. Every hard pull
breaks fibers and induces "breaks" or leaks
in all parts. You should carry your hoses,
hose and half-hose whenever and wherever
there is need of transportation.

In these piping times of peas, we may
grow vines with edible fruits, not melons,
chayotes and the like, but vines bearing
beautiful flowers followed by fruits of use
to every housewife. Let us begin with pas-
sion vines, with large and beautiful blossoms.

Two species at least have large
fruits of good value.

It has been found that land left bare lost
sixty-five pounds of nitrogen through the
drainage water, worth 20 cents a pound.

This shows that it would be much more
profitable to grow a prop. In gardens
where the soil is richer than in fields this
loss might easily run above 100 pounds of
nitrogen per acre.

"Shakespeare" gardens should contain
only such plants as are mentioned in
Shakespeare's works. These range from
apricot trees (apricock) down to the lowly
pansy, with columbine, crocus and rue. It
should be nearly square, formal in design,
with a sundial and a place in center with
rough stone flagging.

One of the most flagrant cases of the mis-
use of a name is when syringa is applied to
philadelphus. Syringa is the scientific
name of the lilac and should never be ap-
plied to philadelphus. There is no reason for
it and no one knows who first made the
blunder, yet even well posted plantsmen
assist in perpetuating it.

Bordeaux mixture for spraying garden
plants may be made with copper sulphate
(bluestone) 1 pound; quicklime, 1 pound;
water, 12 gallons. Dissolve bluestone by
suspending in bag in a gallon of water in
a wooden or earthen vessel. Slake lime
and add gallon of water to make a "milk."
Pour bluestone into barrel and add enough
to make about five gallons. Strain milk
into barrel and stir well. If not for use at
one of one design, of which the house is the

center does not come from Sicily;
the chief crop is sour lemons.

The common brake fern found over all
of California in thickets contains splendid
fertilizer. The ash is very heavy with pot-
ash, which is quite caustic, so should be
applied with caution or be first diluted. As
a mulch or buried in the garden soil the
bracken is of still greater value.

Bacon wrote that "the breath of flowers
is far sweeter in the air than in the hand,"
yet too many cannot smell a flower until
they have plucked it. This shows a lamentable
lack of appreciation and a distorted taste.
When shall we come to really love flowers
as inmates of our gardens rather than as gross material in quantity,
to be stuffed into showy, glaring vases?

A correspondent writes to ask what is
the best soil and the best fertilizer for
gladioli. After many years' experience and
observation we can only say that "glads"
do well in all soils; have seen fine ones
in adobe, but lighter soils are better. Get
a special potato fertilizer for the commercial
or concentrated food. Wood ashes and
well-rotted stable manure are what the writer
mainly relies upon.

It is interesting to study the flora and
fauna of islands. Beginning with Australia,
the king of them all, the native plants
there are seldom found elsewhere. In Hawaii
78 per cent. are not found in any
other land; the Island of Juan Fernandez
(Robinson Crusoe's) the per cent. is 65;
and on our own Santa Catalina and other
channel islands the percentage of plants
found only there is very large.

Cultivation and irrigation of gladioli, in
rows or otherwise disposed, are not necessary
to good results. The writer prefers
covering beds with four inches of good
stable manure after planting. Keep fairly
wetted and allow plants to come up through
mulch. No weeds can grow, no soil bake,
no cultivation is needed, and watering may
be done by flooding or heavy sprinkling.

More flowering shrubs should be used in
all gardens. There is pleasant allurement
in any garden where one may wander along
paths carelessly aligned with shrubs large
and small, now almost beneath your feet
and again above your head, all sending
out perfume or, at any rate, bright with
blossom. All these bespeak permanence,
for shrubs may not, like annuals and
perennials, be moved or discarded at will.
They suggest repose.

No other manures have such a lasting
value as stable manures. A field in England
was manured for twenty years and then
tilled without manure for twenty years, the
same crops being grown. While the soil
ranged lower in fertility each year, the de-
cline was less rapid than on plots to which
various other fertilizers were applied and
denied in like manner. Well rotted stable
manure is the best of all substances to
apply to gardens.

The Japanese "Maru."
[Mobile Register:] The word "Maru," at-
tached to the name of every Japanese mer-
chant ship and commonly accepted as mean-
ing "ship," has no especial meaning, accord-
ing to Capt. Takeshima, of the Japanese
steamship Hudson Maru, recently captured
and released by a German raider in the
South Atlantic. Capt. Takeshima said that
the word is the survival of a Japanese cus-
tom centuries old. He explained the origin
as follows: "There are two opinions as to
how the custom originated. One of the
stories, which I believe is the correct one,
is that in ancient times the Japanese at-
tached 'maru' to the name of anything
precious or highly prized, as a sword or a
baby. It was first applied to a ship's name
about 2000 years ago, when the Empress
Jingo sent an expedition to Korea. She
added the word to the name of the ship that
transported the troops to Korea. Ever since
then 'maru' has been part of the name of
every steamship or sailing vessel. It is
never used with the name of a warship."

[Boston Transcript:] Victim: He done
me out of \$10, Judge.
Judge: Release the prisoner. The act
charged against him is grammatically impos-
sible. Call the next case.

It is generally conceded that hairiness,
woolliness or down on leaves is more com-
mon with desert or sun-loving plants and
that such covering is a protection against
rapid evaporation through the stomata or
pores of the leaves. If this is the sole intent
and purpose why are some seacoast and
shade-loving plants also so provided? In
South American cacao palms, growing under
similar conditions, one may have a perfectly
smooth spathe and another be covered with
wool a half-inch thick.

The house and garden should be all part
of one design, of which the house is the

center and chief attraction, as it should
dominate yet be explanatory or interpretive
of the garden. The strictest formality
should be closest to the house, thereby keep-
ing harmonious relations between garden de-
sign and house design. The more natural
effects should be farthest from the dwelling.

The first car of deciduous fruit to leave
Tulare county this season and one of the
first from the State, brought in a net revenue
of \$3000. The fruit was a mixed car of
plums, apricots and peaches.

It has been noticed that leaves of some
plants, iris for example, are two-ranked and
so stand that they are broadside to the
morning sun and edgewise to the noonday
sun. Some trees so dispose their leaves or
phyllodes, while sunflowers turn with the
sun, keeping their faces turned squarely to
old Sol during the heat of the day.

Garden owners should remember that top
crops, or those that grow above ground,
usually need nitrogen almost exclusively and
the more luxuriant they are the more nitro-
gen they use. Underground crops, as bulbs,
tubers, etc., use the other elements in
greater proportion, especially potash, and
these facts should be considered in garden
fertilization.

Odor is given flowers to attract insects,
it may be, but bright colors are not, as it
is conceded that insects are very near-
sighted and can make out objects clearly
but six feet away and scientists state that
bees, wasps and hornets can see but two
feet clearly. When a boy the writer knows
they could see his two feet clearly at least
a hundred feet away, also the remainder of
his body was clearly discerned at the same
"respectable" distance.

No other manures have such a lasting
value as stable manures. A field in England
was manured for twenty years and then
tilled without manure for twenty years, the
same crops being grown. While the soil
ranged lower in fertility each year, the de-
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**SEEDS, PLANTS
Morris & Snow Seed Co.**
439 So. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.
F5300-Bdw. 1495

THOMPSON ADJUSTABLE HEADS
For Permanent Lawn Systems
Each head can be easily adjusted to give
a desired amount of water. Cost little
to install. Durable. Makes system effi-
cient. Save water. Write for folder on
sprinklers. THOMPSON MFG. CO.,
Eighth Street and Santa Fe Avenue.

[25]

SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

That the United States will not Have Two Hundred Thousand Troops in France Before September Next

ing that fixed the order of military
liability of 10,000,000 registrants,
the tally sheets had been compared
and corrected before dark tonight
and the master list was in the hands
of the printer. Copies will be mailed
to local exemption boards beginning
not later than Sept. 1.

FLOWERS OF THE HUMAN BODY: ITS CARE, USE AND ABUSE!

Aids to Good Health. By M. S. W.

filled nearly 56,000 positions during the year, nearly 20,000 of them being permanent. They have sent men to India, Australia, New Zealand, and as far away as Russia. In this last-named country a manager was placed at a salary of \$1,000 a year.

Big Irrigation Project.

MEETING of land owners was held recently at the county seat of Maricopa for the purpose of forming an irrigation district comprising 300,000 to 400,000 acres. The plan includes a reservoir in the waters of the San Joaquin, Verde, and Cholla rivers, which will cost \$1,000,000. Cheap electric power for irrigation is one of the features of the system.

War Gardens.

T GLOBE, Ariz., the Inspiration Company has been furnishing war gardens to employees, with water for irrigation. It appears to have proved a success. Gold miners and their wives are busily engaged in the cultivation of vegetables provided by the company. The company spent \$20,000 in preparing a tract of land for the use of its employees.

Big Melon.

THE Union Oil Company of California has declared a dividend for the quarter of \$1.50 per share, and an extra dividend of \$1 a share. This is the first dividend of \$2.50 a share is made available. It means the distribution of \$1,000,000 by this one corporation to a number of stockholders.

For Seaside Visitors.

THE current summer is a very prosperous one for the beaches of Southern California. Much of the profits of the beach visitors will go right back into the plants of the Neptune and Long Beach pleasure piers. They will spend between \$20,000 and \$25,000 during the next fiscal year. Busy time at Long Beach. To the Federal government the U.S. Woolen Mill, holding contracts for \$1,000,000 from the government, is building new machinery arriving frequently. This involves an outlay of \$1,000,000.

What an Irish Recruiting Sergeant Own at El Centro on the eve of Independence Day an anarchist was shot, and an avowed I.W.W. seeing him pass by, called the army names. The sergeant was Fred A. Murphy, an incoming recruit, who immediately knocked Sweet's face off. His mother wouldn't recognize him, calling out that he could "whip Uncle Sam could turn out." Uncle Sam could turn out," said Murphy's Irish blood. He turned on the anarchist over and over again until he walked away like a well-beaten dog.

Prosperous Orange County. The assessment rolls of Orange show an increase of \$12,332,000 figures for the previous year. The current year amount to \$16,000,000, which is the biggest ever made since the county was organized upon a solid foundation of assessed value created largely by development of the county.

Buy in San Fernando Valley. SYNDICATE of Ventura county recently concluded the purchase of land lying along the State Highway on the western side of the San Fernando Valley adjoining Calabasas. The price is to be \$300,000, according to a statement filed with the Title Insurance Company.

Harbor Activity. A NEW ship has been started on a big wharf on Smith's Island near the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. The building will occupy a seventy-five foot square, forming a dry dock with a capacity of 400. The Southern Building Company has secured a permit to build sixteen-room bunkhouses at Pier 10 for the families of its employees.

Teeth and Bad Health.

MATILIA NICOLL, Jr., member of the New York State Department of Health, died last summer in the Outlook an magazine that deals with the body. It is high time that the general finds out what the significance of diseased teeth really means.

As Dr. Nicoll has to say: "The complete disappearance of teeth in the mouth is the condition toward the most highly cultivated classes of society are drifting. We have already set a course that leads to the immediate adoption of the most widespread measures of prevention."

The human tooth be saved from the fate that has befallen the leg of the whale. * * *

Tablet Foods Threatened.

It may be saved from the necessity of falling back on a diet of liquids and solids if we today recognize the fact that the welfare of the teeth depends on the welfare of the body as a whole.

Dentist Needs to Learn.

RECENTLY the medical profession has realized that the field of dentistry is not isolated or independent, but at many points the field of general medicine and surgery. It has been found that for physicians and surgeons to have at least a theoretic knowledge of dental conditions met with in the mouth, but it is even more important for the dentist to appreciate the relationship between his profession and the physician, surgeon, bacteriologist and public health official.

Helps Both Professions.

OF the larger dental colleges a great deal of time now we have known that the dental training in bacteriology is now required for the candidate for a degree. He must take other courses formerly required only to the professional

student of physicians.

Two Insidious Diseases.

"ONLY very recently have we begun to appreciate the very serious danger to health, and even to life itself, which lurks in bad teeth. Two diseases of the teeth in particular have been engaging the special attention of bacteriologists, dentists and physicians during the past few years, because they have learned that these two maladies frequently undermine the general health and even endanger the lives of persons afflicted.

These are Riggs' disease (pyorrhea alveolaris) and root abscess.

Preventing and Curing Dental Trouble.

"THERE is just one moment in your life when your mouth is bacteriologically clean. That is the moment of your birth. During all the remaining years your mouth is a veritable botanical garden of bacteria. Most of these bacteria are harmless. Some are harmless in a healthy mouth, but harmful in varying degrees when concentrated in damaged or dead tissues. Some are the well-known germs of the communicable diseases—pneumonia, diphtheria, tuberculosis and blood poisoning.

Root Abscess of the Teeth.

"Root abscess is an especially insidious foe of the teeth, for it is generally well under way before it is discovered. Moreover it is known to be associated with a very malignant form of blood poisoning which nearly always proves fatal within a few weeks or months of its inception.

"This deadly malady begins with the destruction of the enamel of the teeth. This is followed by the formation of cavities in the teeth, which permit the entrance of various bacteria into the dental canals, where they cause destruction of the tooth pulp and the formation of a focus of infection at the apex of the tooth. There is little or no warning pain and no external discharge of pus to call attention to it, and it is only by the modern means of the use of the X-ray in diagnosis that the general prevalence of this condition has come to be recognized.

"The organisms which are most frequently

been a source of protection into a menace to the general health.

"When the bacteria have entered the gums and worked down between these and the teeth, the delicate structure called the periodontal membrane, which attaches the root of the tooth to the socket, is destroyed. Then the tooth becomes loosened in the abscess cavity thus formed, and from this cavity pus and myriads of bacteria escape into the mouth and are swallowed or taken up by the neighboring tissues.

"As a result of much study it was announced a few years ago that the cause of Riggs' disease had been discovered to be endamaba—a low form of animal organism found quite generally in small numbers in the human mouth, but in very large numbers about diseased gums. Later the theory was advanced that the endamaba fed on the great host of bacteria by which they were surrounded, and by digesting those set free certain poisons from the bodies of the bacteria which, taken into the circulatory system, produced symptoms of illness with which Riggs' disease has been observed to be associated. The truth of this interesting theory remains to be established, as well as the actual role played by the endamaba in causing Riggs' disease.

"Assistant Surgeon John S. Ruoff of the United States Public Health Service has recently published a report of the effect of emetin given hypodermically in combination with local treatment of ipecac used on the toothbrush. Notwithstanding the decided effect of this treatment in driving ameba from the mouth, he found that the discontinuance of the treatment for a few weeks or months was followed by the reappearance of ameba in as great numbers as before, and that, furthermore, there was at no time a marked improvement in the Riggs' disease. He concludes that 'emetin is an amebicide but alone it will not cure pyorrhea alveolaris.'

"To sum up, we know a good deal of the conditions under which this disease flourishes, of the symptoms by which it is marked, and of the effect which it has on the human body, but we have not yet discovered a specific treatment for it.

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"The organisms which are most frequently

the cause of a general blood-poisoning are called the streptococci. Dr. Thomas B. Hartzell of the University of Minnesota has made cultures from 162 cases of abscess of the root, and found streptococci in 150 cases. Other observers have obtained similar results. The Streptococcus viridans, which is the one found in the blood of the patients suffering from malignant heart disease, is the one most frequently found in cases of root abscesses.

The Teeth as a Source of General Disease.

"In the old days dentists resorted to the extraction forceps as an infallible cure for all ailments of the teeth, and doubtless many teeth which might have been saved were ruthlessly sacrificed. Today forceps have been largely relegated to the scrap heap. Moreover the up-to-date dentist is alive to the danger of bridges and caps which are often but ornamental coverings of imperfectly filled and unsterilized cavities, containing millions of bacteria whose poisonous products are being constantly absorbed, or which are themselves actually migrating throughout the body and setting up distant foci of disease. There is little doubt that a good many morbid physical conditions whose starting points were until recently totally obscure do, in fact, originate in the teeth and surrounding structures. The unhealthy conditions are aggravated and spread by the absorption into the tissues of bacterial products by swallowing or by way of the blood and lymph stream.

"It cannot be too strongly emphasized that if a tooth cavity cannot be made sterile and filled to the very bottom no permanent covering of any kind should be placed over it or within it. It is far better to sacrifice a tooth than health and possibly life.

[Washington Star:] "What does this chap do for a living?" asked the Secret Service man.

"Writes musical comedies."

"Pass him along. He never had anything to do with a plot in his life."

No Need To Be Deaf!

Proof Being Given Daily at
THE SUN DRUG CO., Surgical Store,
759 South Hill Street

The handicap of deafness can now be overcome and the working mechanism of the ear again respond to sound vibration by the use of the Little Gem Ear Phone, enabling even those very deaf to easily hear ordinary conversations.

Our agency for the Little Gem Ear Phone has proved highly successful, as is evidenced by the daily positive proofs of increased beneficial results that are being obtained by the many we have sold the Little Gem Ear Phone to, and which causes us to most highly recommend its use to all who are afflicted with deafness.

Free private demonstration at our office or free home demonstration on request. Ask or write for booklet, "Cause Thine Ear to Hear," which explains everything. Tell your deaf friends.

THE SUN DRUG CO., Surgical Store,
759 South Hill Street

NATUROPATHY

Restores vigor and vim to those suffering from rundown conditions, when drugs fail to have any effect.

Treatment consists of: MASSAGE, OSTEOPATHY, CHIROPRACTIC, SPONDYLOPATHY, ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY, PHYSICAL CULTURE, DIET, HYDROTHERAPY, including: Electric-Light, Vapor, Herbal, Pine Needle, Naucal and other medicated Baths. Treatment rooms and rooms for resident patients are sunny and steam-heated. Office hours from 8 to 12 and from 2 to 6. NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE AND SANITARIUM OF CALIFORNIA, INC., 1519 South Grand Ave., DR. CARL SCHULZ, President. Phones: Home 29992; Broadway 2707. Free Health Lecture every Thursday, 8 p.m. Public Invited.

Hundreds restored to health without tapping. Many references. Removed without the knife. A large number successfully treated. Reference.

And all painful disease quickly relieved. References.

Consult FREE Specialist, 523 West 8th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

GALL STONES

If you have Pains or Aches in Side, Back, Stomach or Shoulders, Liver Trouble, Indigestion, Colic, Gas, Bloating, Headaches, Constipation, Nervousness, Blues, Jaundice, call or write for literature. Twenty years in Los Angeles, over 100,000 successfully treated.

F. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Herbalist, 523 West Eighth, Los Angeles, Cal.

Are You Suffering from Painful Afflictions of the Feet? Broken-down Arch, Callouses, Bunions, Etc.?

There are numerous Arch Supporters put on the market to correct flat feet that are made over a form, and in some cases answer the purpose. There is no ready-made Arch Support manufactured in this way that will give the desired results in more than 10 per cent of the cases. The reason is that there are different movements in the various joints. Our Arch Supports are made by perfect measurements and are guaranteed to relieve every case.

WESTERN ORTHOPEDIC APPLIANCE CO., 731 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.

CHRONIC DISEASES CURED

Send for pamphlet, descriptive of my Three Months' Course of Dietetic Home Treatment. Harry Ellington Brook, N.D., 508 Chamber Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles.

Instantaneous Healing LOST SECRET OF MASONRY

When Women Led in the Healing Art. Instant relief for any pain, change of life, paralysis, heart, liver, kidneys or any ill, or call and see Diploma of Honor sent by New Jersey State Society. Address Drugless Cure, 303 West Avenue 61, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Question—Not Do You See? But How Well Do You See?

For the Best Fitting Glasses Dr. C. C. Logan Oculist, 341 South Spring Street, 20,000 satisfied patients. Prices reasonable.



Frank Lamb Willson, M.D., N.D.

Practice limited to Eye and Nerve Disorders. Suite 424, Exchange Bldg., Corner Third and Hill Sts. A4418.

Glasses Properly Fitted.

ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER

Cured Before You Pay.

I will send you a \$1 bottle of LANE'S TREATMENT on TRIAL. When completely cured send me the \$1. Otherwise, your report comes charge. Address D. J. LANE, 251 Lane Bldg., St. Marys, Kansas.

SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

That the United States will not Have Two Hundred Thousand Troops in France Before September Next Year is Asserted by High Authority and Same Source.

tion-wide campaign to raise million-dollar fund to furnish comforts for soldiers.

WASHINGTON. The food bill was passed by the Senate and will go into conference with a committee of the House.

President Wilson promises to take a hand the coming week to put an end to

ing that fixed the order of military liability of 10,000,000 registrants, the tally sheets had been compared and corrected before dark tonight and the master list was in the hands of the printer. Copies will be mailed to local exemption boards beginning not later than Tuesday and the

"With great preparation, the campaign will be rendered effective."

July 21, 1917.]

"HOME,SWEET HOME." BY A HOUSEKEEPER.

For Wife, Mother, Daughter and Maid.

All feasible suggestions for this page will be very much appreciated. Any pictures of attractive corners of the home or practical things will be very acceptable. How to keep house with little labor is the slogan of today and we would like the ideas of readers on the subject.

FIRST AIDS.

Aluminum Wash Mitt.

This is a very handy little thing for travelers and campers. It is really a tiny wash board of aluminum made to slip over the hand and can easily be carried in suitcase or trunk with no injury to anything there. For washing out handkerchiefs, waists, collars, stockings or other small things in the basin of the hotel bathroom or a bucket of water in camp it is indispensable.

The One-egg Poacher.

Of all awkward things to take out of a pan a poached egg is the most beastly. The poacher that contains five or six eggs is not practical for the man who gets his own breakfast in a hurry or the nurse who is fixing one egg at a time. For these and all others who only wish to poach one egg at once a single poacher like the one in the illustration is a most convenient thing. It may be inserted into a very small pan of water, lifted out easily by means of the wire handle and the egg successfully transferred to the plate by lifting up the upper portion of the poacher, which is hinged onto the bottom.

Jelly Bag with Wooden Handler.

Everyone has been burned by taking hold of a bag of hot jelly when the simple little arrangement in the picture would have saved her. It is nothing more or less than a large spool-like slide that one puts over the top of the bag and takes hold of instead of the hot wet cloth.

A Half Spoon.

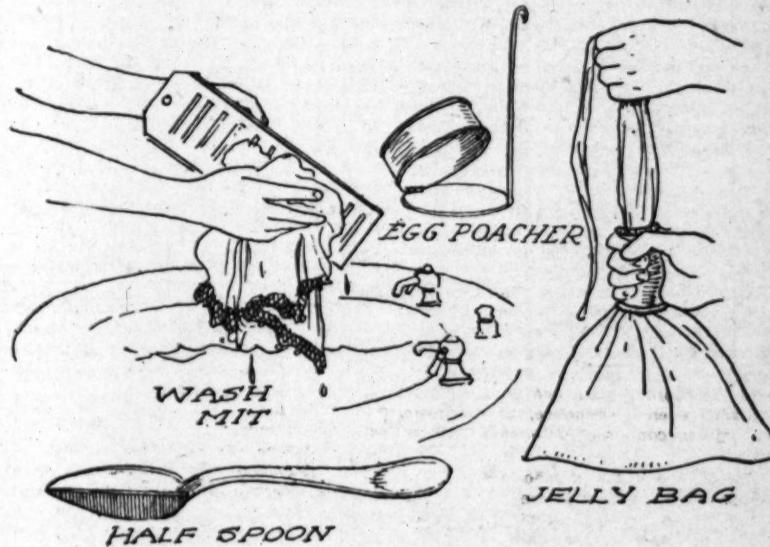
In measuring some things accuracy is very necessary, and a half of a teaspoon of an ingredient is not always easy to measure out. To help here a half spoon has been made that housekeepers will find extremely useful.

To Clean the Kitchen Stove.

If the gas range is very dirty and greasy, as all gas ranges will get after a time, a thorough washing of all parts in distillate will cleanse them and a frequent rubbing off with a cloth dipped in oil will keep the stove free from grease. A 25-cent bottle of cotton-seed oil will last a long time for this purpose.

To Keep Skirts Straight.

Two snap clothes pins fastened by tapes to the cross bar of the clothes hanger will prove an easy way to hang skirts up so



FIRST AIDS IN THE BATTLE WITH DRUDGERY.

that they will not lose their shape or grow saggy. Snap the clothes pins on the belt of the skirt and it will hang up straight and even and always keep its shape.

Wire for Burglars.

For those who dread a nightly intruder a simple device of a bent wire hung over the door knob so that the ends of the wire may be inserted into the key after it is turned will bring safety and, accordingly, peace of mind. Held this way by the wire the key could not be turned from the outside of the door.

Artificial Sunlight.

A yellow curtain of some soft transparent material hung over a window on the north side of the house or one in which the sun does not shine will give the room the appearance of having a sunny exposure. Even in summer we want some sunlight but it is not always possible to have it in every window and the soft glow produced by the light coming through the yellow curtain gives an otherwise gloomy place a cheerful, sunny aspect.

A Simple Cleanser for Porcelain.

A correspondent sends the following good suggestion: A paste made of coal oil and baking soda will prove effectual in removing the most hopeless looking stains on sinks and bathtubs.

Thumb Tacks for Shelf Paper.

White headed thumb tacks for the special purpose of holding down the edges of shelf paper may be obtained at a small cost and

will prove worth while in preventing torn untidy edges. The paper will have to be changed less frequently if they are used.

Lighting up Dark Corners.

Is there a corner in your living-room that does not seem to look well no matter what you put in it? Every part of a room should smile at you and if it does not nine chances out of ten it is because it is dark, either from being far from the windows or not having the proper things there to brighten it. Try putting a table in that unsatisfactory corner with a basket of brilliant flowers on it, or a chair with your gayest cushion, or hang a bright picture there. The high light produced will be the effect you are seeking.

Anent Fireless Cookers.

More fireless cookers would lessen the number of cookless fires very materially these hot days and all days for that matter.

THE COOKING CONTEST AND THE PRIZE WINNER.

The \$5 prize for the best Spanish recipe has been awarded to Mrs. Solly D. S. Sepulveda, No. 2192 West Twenty-ninth street, Los Angeles, for her splendid recipe for Economy Loaf with Spanish Salsa.

The week of July 21 meats will occupy the attention of the department and many delicious ways of cooking them will find their way into the cooking contest. The housekeepers have responded so well all through the contest so far that a full mall every day is the usual thing, and we would

like to be able to give space to all the precious recipes that are sent in.

Be sure to give the prices of all ingredients, write on one side of the page and address all recipes to Contest Department, Illustrated Magazine, The Times.

The Prize Winner.

ECONOMY LOAF WITH SPANISH SARSA.—This is original. Will serve four people for four meals, one breakfast, two dinners and one luncheon, at a cost of 12 cents, which is less than 5 cents per person per meal: Large end of raw ham, 2 pounds; 1 1/2 pounds of pink beans, 18 cents; 4 red chili peppers, 3 cents; scraps of stale bread, onion, parsley, lettuce, 1 cent; spoonfuls flour, 11 cents; 4 large tomatoes, 10 cents; 4 green chili peppers, 12 cents; gas for cooking and baking, 6 cents. I slice five small slices from ham, remove one-half of fat, which gives me enough frying fat, chop cracklins fine, which I lay in cornbread. Then for breakfast fry ham on platter, make gravy, pour over around ham (that saves bacon). Then during I wash ham and beans; put ham to soak over night. Wipe dry chili peppers, move all seeds, cook thirty minutes in water, let cool, remove inside skin, skins and seeds away, add chili to ham, cook slowly till tender. dinner, while ham is still warm, remove meat fat and skin, put through food chopper (2 1/2 cups altogether, 1/2 cup for sandwiches,) put in ice box for next day. Beans left over two cups.

Method of making loaf: Soak 6 slices stale bread in water, squeeze out water, mix in a mixing bowl with 2 cups ham, 2 cups beans, pinch of sage, 1 tablespoonful chopped parsley, put in frying two tablespoonsfuls of ham fat and fry 10 minutes. Chop 4 onions, add little oil and form a loaf. Bake in hot oven 30 minutes.

Method of making Spanish Ham: Green peppers, roll in damp cloth, fry four tomatoes, remove skins, chop onion fine, chop tomatoes, remove fully skins and seeds from toasted bread, chop and add tomatoes and onion. Much better if it stands one hour before serving cold in separate dish to prevent "Economy" Loaf.—Mrs. Solly D. Sepulveda, No. 2192 West Twenty-ninth street.

SPANISH CABBAGE ROLL.—Boil 1 1/2 cups of boiled rice, 2 tomatoes and 1 cup onion and 1 ripe canned pimento, 1 large leaf. Chop ham fine, one small onion, remove skins from tomatoes, remove skins and seeds; chop tomatoes and pimento. Mix all together with two cups of rice, which has been washed. Blend in a tamale, pin with toothpick, cook in double steamer or colander and boil in water for forty minutes. Serve hot, garnish with pimento cut in narrow strips.—Mrs. Kelming, No. 4812 Monica Avenue, Los Angeles.

SPANISH POT.—We are all familiar with the "Dutch Pot." I have found this equally good and always a "surprise." Soak over night dried lima beans, 1/2 cup dried green peas, 1 cup lentils. In the morning drain, add oil and pinch of soda; bring slowly to boil, cover and drain again, after which add 1 pound pork, mostly lean, cut in small pieces. Fry garlic and 3 medium-sized onions, add 2 chili peppers, fresh or dried, cut in halves, add carrots, turnips, etc., salt to taste, and boiling water to cover slowly until beans begin to soften. The last covered dish, slowly until done. Add water from time to time to prevent burning. The combination will be found attractive and delicious.—Mrs. J. L. Bebe, Anaheim, Calif.

Los bosques producen especialmente palos de madera, siendo esta madera la más importante entre las muchas valiosas que existen en la república. Este palo de tinte era el que servía a los Aztecas para teñir sus prendas, etc., etc., y cuando se le introdujo en los mercados europeos, ocupó lugar preeminente entre los colorantes hasta que los colorantes de anilina lo hicieron la competencia. Este árbol es nativo de los países caribeños, especialmente de Haití, Méjico y Honduras; la mejor clase se ha encontrado en el Estado de Campeche, en la República de Méjico; es por esto que se le conoce en muchas partes del mundo bajo el nombre de "colorante de Campeche".

Es de indiscutible interés para todos aquellos que nos ocupamos de las naciones de este hemisferio, conocer los progresos de los países más pequeños que forman la gran familia de las naciones americanas. No por ser más pequeñas son menos adelantadas que los mayores. Haití ocupa un lugar prominente entre ellas. Esta pequeña nación es de las más pequeñas de América, si se toma en consideración su área. Con una extensión de diez mil doscientas millas cuadradas, alberga diez millones de habitantes, lo que quiere decir que tiene ciento noventa y seis almas por cada milla cuadrada.

A esta isla, le cabe el honor de haber sido descubierta por Colón en su primer viaje, y permaneció bajo el dominio español casi doscientos años.

Después de estar bajo el dominio de otras naciones europeas, en 1804 promulgó su independencia, sin adoptar el sistema republicano sino muchos años después. Su constitución, adoptada el año 1889,

Las industrias del país son esencialmente de carácter agrícola, siendo su producto principal el café, que es de calidad excelente. En 1914 Haití exportó casi setenta y nueve millones de libras de este producto, si bien es cierto que después disminuyó en mucho, si duda por razón de la conflagración mun-

icipal.

Otro producto que se cultiva extensamente y se calcula una producción de seis millones de libras al año. Algodón se da admirablemente, y si bien es cierto que la clase conocida por "algodón haitiano" tiene fibra más corta que el producido en los Estados Unidos, este defecto es debido a la semilla, y por lo tanto, será fácil de modificar.

Campos y trabajadores haitianos hacen que esta industria esté tomando un incremento en la república, lo que se ve en el constante aumento de producción de algodón, y por lo tanto, en su producción anual cada vez mayor. No hay que olvidar que la agricultura es de reciente época en la isla y sin embargo debido a la buena tierra y magnífico clima ha progresado notablemente. El tabaco se cultiva con magnífico éxito y se manufacturan exquisitos cigarros y cigarrillos pero en pequeña cantidad aún, a pesar de que el suelo y el clima son muy buenos para su mayor desarrollo. La caña de azúcar se produce en pocas partes y hay plantaciones grandes en la isla; no tienen sin embargo, ninguna refinería para el azúcar.

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THE WEEKLY OF THE WEST.

Los Angeles Times Illustrated Magazine

(AS REORGANIZED)

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY

H. G. OTIS, President, General Manager and Editor-in-Chief.

HARRY C. CARR, Head of the Editorial Staff.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE SEVEN.)

They are storing up their man power, gathering unknown riches and preparing for inevitable end. The domination of this world by the yellow man and the downfall of the Caucasian.

That is the great danger ahead. Let no one seems to pay any attention to it.

It is well to look at all things calmly and to lay aside silly hatreds and desire for revenge and domination. It is time to enlightened self-interest rule.

The interests of all European nations, uniting the nations of America, who are their descendants, are as one in defending their future against the specter of Asiatic domination.

This is but a family quarrel, as it were; and how many times in history have such conflicts caused the downfall of entire civilizations. Look at ancient Greece, at the fall of the Roman Empire, at the fall of the Arabians, of the Grecian Empire by and so on.

ANSWER. The San Diego Army & Navy Academy

The Pasadena Army and Navy Academy

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[Sunday] 21. 1917.

Choice Plants for Present Planting

ANTIRRHINUMS (SNAPDRAGONS)

A splendid selection of fine, healthy plants in two-inch pots. Planted at the present time will insure an abundant supply of bloom for cut flowers during the months of September, October and November. All colors from pure white to dark red, including yellows, scarlet, etc.

Per Dozen, 50c

THREE CHOICE CARNATIONS

We have in stock at the present time several thousand extra fine strong plants, which if put out now will give an abundance of Winter bloom. We can furnish them in the following varieties:

BELLE WASHBURN—An immense flowered bright scarlet, strong, wiry stems. Ideal for cutting purposes. Flowers intensely fragrant, beautifully formed.

Per Dozen, \$1.00. Postpaid to any address.

ROOSEVELT—Unquestionably the richest of all dark colored varieties. The color is a glorious crimson scarlet. A few flowers in a vase will scent a whole room.

Per Dozen, 75c. Postpaid to any address.

WHITE FAIR MAID—One of the freest and most beautifully formed of all White Carnations. It is an ideal Winter bloomer. Petals deeply fringed. Color snowy white.

Per Dozen, 75c. Postpaid to any address.

LANTANAS

A SUPERB NOVELTY

A choice collection of standard dwarf sorts. Lantanas make ideal edging plants for parkways, hedges, etc. They require a minimum amount of water and thrive in almost any soil. Do not wait until cold weather to plant them. The time to do so is now.

Rose Queen—A superb new sort of our own raising. Plants extremely short in nature, rarely exceeding one foot in height, and are in constant bloom from late Spring until November. Color is a pleasing shade of rose with a distinct white eye. Trusses exceedingly large. Wonderfully free flowering. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

GENERAL COLLECTION OF STANDARD DWARF SORTS

Amelia—Red, shaded to orange.
Cruelle—Bright orange yellow.
Isolande—Burnt orange and red.

WISTARIAS

The time to plant these for Spring blooming is now. We received this season from Japan some exceedingly fine grafted stock in the following varieties. If you are looking for a vine for a pergola, trellis or for covering a building and desire quick results plant a Wistaria. The plants are extra strong, grown in 8-inch pots and if planted now may be depended on to bloom during February and March.

MULTIJUGA ALBA—Long racemes of pure white flowers. Each, \$1.25.

MULTIJUGA BLUE—An intense shade of bright blue. Extra large blossoms borne in racemes, 15 in. long.

A WONDERFULLY FINE NEW FERN

This superb new variety from England is without doubt one of the most delicate and beautiful of all ostrich plume ferns. The plants grow only about 19 inches high. The fronds are short, lacy and filmy in appearance. An ideal plant as a centerpiece for your table, etc. Beautiful specimens.

75c

CELOSIA

PYRAMIDAL COXCOMB

There is nothing more showy than a well grown bed of these beautiful, variously colored, tall growing Coxcomb. The colors are exceedingly bright and fresh and occur in all shades from bright yellow to dark crimson. Extra fine strong plants in two-inch pots.

Per Dozen, 50c. Per Hundred, \$3.50

POLYANTHUS

BUNCH FLOWERED PRIMROSES

Looking forward to an abundance of bloom in your Winter and Spring garden, be sure and plant a border or bed of these handsome, hardy subjects. Our stock is no plus ultra in quality. Stems fully a foot high, immense trusses with a superb range of colors including all shades of yellow, crimson, orange, etc. Extra fine plants in two-inch pots ready for immediate planting out.

Each, 10c. Per Dozen, 75c.

PELARGONIUMS

Lady Washington Geraniums

The stock which we have the pleasure of offering you contains some of the loveliest varieties ever produced. Our collection is second to none in the United States. The plants are of splendid compact habit with flowers and trusses of phenomenal size, and comprises a series of colors not only new, but of matchless beauty. Now is the time to plant them if you would have good strong plants during their blooming period in Spring.

Anna Rudloff—Dark red, immense black blotted.

Andreaan Moscow—Deep rich purple, black blushed.

Andreaan London—reddish scarlet, white center. Two upper petals blotted black.

Anita—Center of flowers white, margined bright rose. Upper petals feathered dark crimson.

Bertha Wagner—Deep carmine rose. Edges of petals white.

Blanche—Carmine with velvety black blotches.

Bilou—Light rose.

Cornelia—Soft rose, white center, maroon blotches.

Carl Holzmann—Scarlet, upper petals blotted black.

Duchess of Cornwall—Purplish maroon, with crimson blotches.

Duchess of Westminster—Pink and white with crimson blotches.

Erichson—Yellow—Light red, white center. Petals edged white. Dots of white over entire surface of bloom.

Fran Krumb—Pale soft rose. Upper petals blotted deep purplish red.

F. H. Howard—Deep scarlet. Upper petals blotted black.

Gardendirector Siebert—Fiery red with black blotches.

John Martin—Light purplish maroon.

Mia Saunders—White, two upper petals blotted purplish crimson.

Martha Burger—Bright rose.

Mrs. J. H. Gillies—Deep rose pink.

Mad. Thibaut—Pink, blotched white.

Mahel—Upper petals maroon, lower ones bright rose.

Olympic—Pure white.

Professor Correns—Deep rose with few blotches.

Peter Hoser—Pie-y brick red. Black blotches on each petal.

Pauline Schreiber—Deep rosy crimson with dark blotches.

Sophie Bla—Salmon rose. Dark blotches on upper petals.

Valerie Nationale Alba—A superb pale white.

Price—Of any of the above varieties two-inch pots: Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.00.

How they do...
showing some
of the machinery
of modern war

PHOTOS BY INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE



Howard & Smith
9th & OLIVE ST'S LOS ANGELES,
NURSERIES, MONTEBELLO
MAIN 1745 - 10957

The Exceptional Merit of The Times' Circulation

enables advertisers to secure not only a large but an attentive, appreciative and responsive audience, and, as its circulation is not duplicated by any other newspaper, advertisers who desire to reach the maximum number of buying readers at a minimum cost, cannot afford to ignore its pre-eminent value as a publicity medium.

The fact that The Times regularly prints twice as many legitimate "Liners" or "Want Ads" as any other local newspaper indicates its widespread popularity, and its thorough distribution in the homes of Los Angeles.



The Government Recommends Conservation

- Therefore, get the maximum results at a minimum cost.
- BESGRADE Flour is the cheapest at any price.
- BECAUSE it gives more loaves to the sack.
- BECAUSE on account of its extra quality and flavor together it is more satisfying.
- BECAUSE of its extra nutritive qualities less is required.

BESGRADE FLOUR IS THE BEST TO BE HAD

Unless the entire sack is absolutely satisfactory your grocer will refund the full purchase price.

Great Western
Mills
Los Angeles



Bringing powder

[Saturday,
May 1917.]

Pictures of the Day

Showing Intricate Methods
of Twentieth Century War.

Fighting as a Science.

Planting

ANTHUS

WEDDED PRIMROSES

An abundance of bloom in your garden, we care and plant a border of hardy subjects. Our strain is superb. Stems fully a foot high, a superb range of colors including crimson, orange, etc. Extra fine and ready for immediate planting.

Per Dozen, 75c.

S

contains some of the loveliest in the United States. The flowers of phenomenal size, and are beauty. Now is the time to their blooming period in Spring. Empire—Center red, outer edges

salmon—White overlaid salmon, blotched rich crimson. Magnolia—White, veined and flushed pink, blotched velvety crimson.

rose, upper petals blotched.

James—Corolla red, upper petals crimson.

White, two upper petals purplish crimson.

Empress—Bright rose.

Childs—Deep rose pink.

Pink, blotched white.

Pink with white shading,

petals maroon, lower ones

white.

Currant—Deep rose with dark

spur—Pearly brick red. Black

on each petal.

Emmett—Deep rose carmine with

shading.

Salmon rose. Dark blotches on

petals.

Alba—A superb pure

variety of the above varieties from

petals. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.00.

Smith

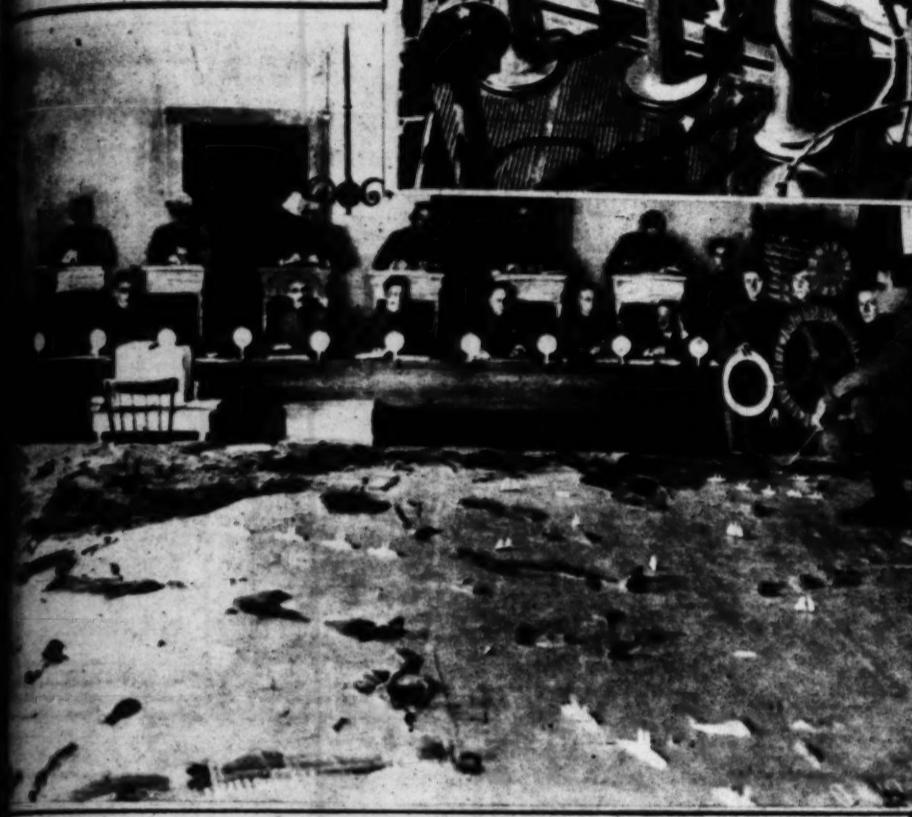
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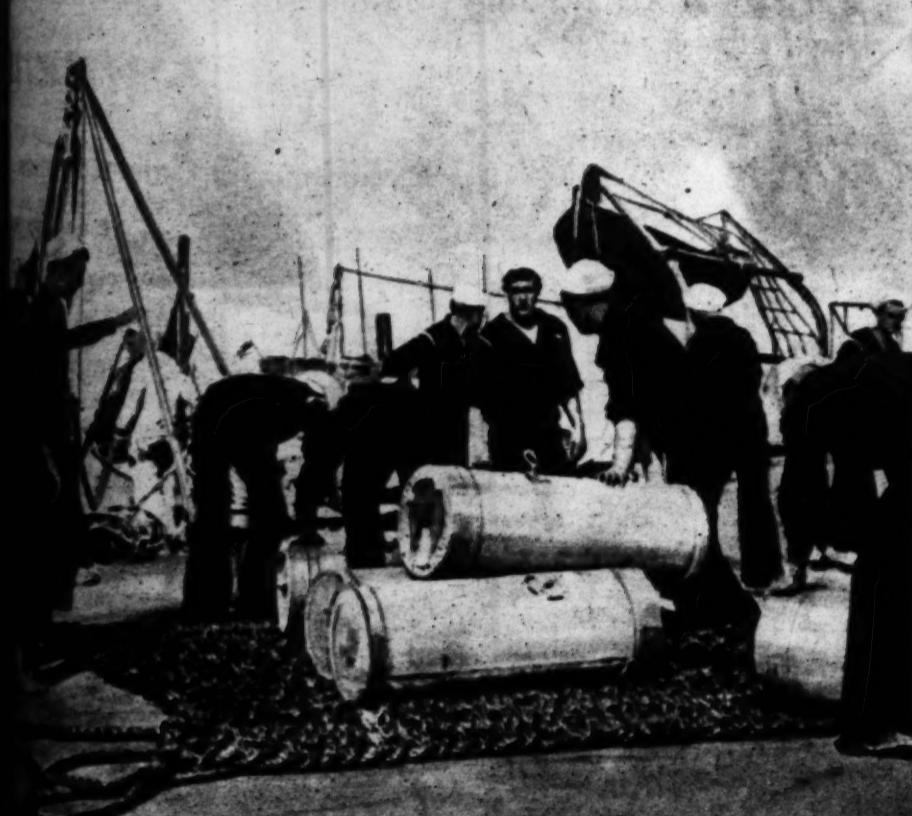
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How they do it—
showing some
of the machinery
in modern war

BY INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

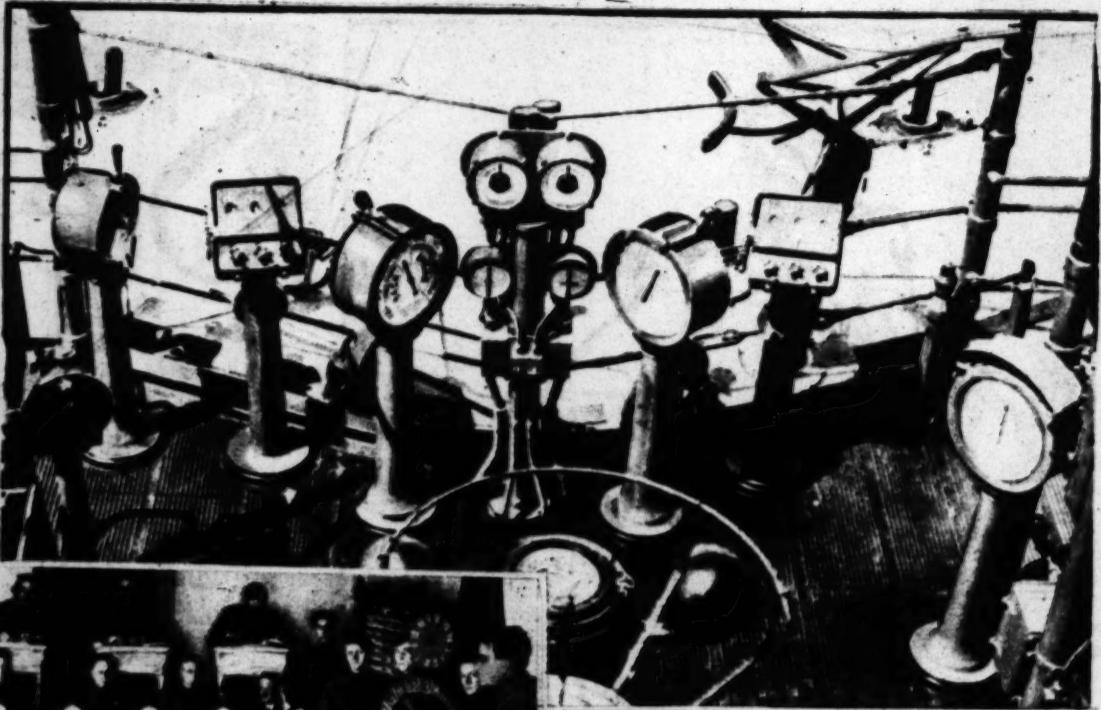


How coast artillery officers are taught to hit warships



Bringing powder on board the Oklahoma

1317



How the captain manages the
ship. Control platform aboard
one of Uncle Sam's super-
dreadnaughts



Observation balloon landing on U.S.S. Oklahoma



Literary Notes.
Classified Advertising.
Business Directory.
Daily News: Fact and Comment.
Sports: Markets.

Two-wire campaign to raise money for fund to furnish comforts for soldiers.

WASHINGTON. The food bill was passed by the Senate and will go into conference with a committee of the House.

President Wilson promises to take a hand the coming week to put an end to

SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

That the United States will not have Two Hundred Thousand Troops in France Before September Next Year is asserted by High Authority.

ing that fixed the order of military liability of 10,000,000 registrants, the tally sheets had been compared and corrected before dark tonight and the master list was in the hands of the printer. Copies will be mailed to local exemption boards beginning next Saturday.



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Steinway

Abiding absolutely by the highest details of manufacture has won for the Steinway its recognized supremacy.

The business control of the Steinway has been in the hands of members of the Steinway family ever since the first piano that bore their name was made.

Likewise the artistic standard of the pianoforte world has been unquestionably maintained by the Steinway.

The four potential factors of its success are:

1. The selection of the finest materials with the most infinite care.
2. In every department the employment of only the highest class of workmen.
3. Careful attention to every minute detail of construction.
4. By creating styles of the most extraordinary character.

Geo. J. Birkel Co

446-448 South Broadway

Prices on Steinway Uprights from \$375 and on Grand \$500
Terms are as moderate as possible

VACATION TRIPS

SUNDAY MORNING,

GERMAN 'Make Pe

Declaration. SUBMARINE A FAILURE.

*I-boat Watch has
Run Down.*

Part of Scheidemann's Warning in the Reichstag to the New Chancellor.

Hope to End War During Summer by Means of Divers an Illusion.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A.P.J.

OPENHAGEN, July 21.—Berlin newspapers containing the speech of Imperial Chancellor

*Gehring have not reached Den-
mark for some reason, but arriv-*

Hamburg papers give more ex-

clusive reports of the speeches in

Reichstag than were transmitted

by the Wolff Agency.

Philip Scheidemann, leader of

majority Socialists, particularly

condemned the submarine warfare. Its

action, he declared, was a tri-

umphant of unscrupulous demagoguery

Cent Von Reventlow and the

Tages Zeitung playing

roles. The censorship had

been effective opposition to the

war by the press. Scheidemann

denied the prophecy made some

time ago by Herr Von Heydebrand,

that Germany would be

defeated in 1918. Scheidemann

replied that the war must

be continued until victory.

—Saw

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THE WORLD'S NEW

IN TODAY

Covering the Globe.

The Foremost Events of Yesterday

(1) The Lloyd George's Reply

(2) The Draft. (3) The Food Bill. (4)

(5) The Strike Riot in Seattle. (6) The Gay Time.

—Seattle Party has Gay Time